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SOVIET FAILS TO ATTRACT FOREIGN CASH

Technical Aid Contracts Comprise Outside Help in Plan

44 AMERICAN FIRMS SEND THEIR EXPERTS

Other Countries, However, Invest Little Capital in Russian Field

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—In view of the Soviet difficulties over the financial side of the Five-Year Plan, resulting in a shortage of 600,000,000 rubles, or about $300,000,000, part of which had to be replaced by fresh currency emission, much interest attaches to the part played by foreign enterprise in Soviet economic development. During the last two or three years, the so-called technical aid contract has become the dominant form of foreign participation.

The effort to attract large sums of foreign capital, together with managerial and engineering skill through the granting of concessions, has proved, as will be shown later, almost a complete failure. On the other hand the engagement of firms and individuals on technical aid contracts goes on rapidly.

At present 115 firms, of which 44 are American and 46 are German, are fulfilling such contracts in Soviet industry. This leaves out of account the individuals who have been engaged by state industrial organizations, of whom there is no precise record, and the technical aid contracts outside the sphere of industry, of which there are 40 or 50.

Most of these technical aid contracts are operating in the metal, machine-building, coal, oil, electrical and chemical industries. Their provisions vary with circumstances, but usually include one or all of the following features: the sending of foreign engineers and mechanics to work in Russian plants; the training of a specified number of Russian engineers and apprentices in the works of the foreign firm which concludes the contract; the supplying of blue-

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German Banker Backs Revision of Young Plan

BERLIN (AP)—The public obligations assumed by Germany under the Young plan "must soon be made subject to new negotiations and reduced to a state of feasibility," in the opinion of George Solmssen, recently elected president of the German Bankers' Association.

Herr Solmssen is a director of the German Bank and Discount Company, the Reich's largest banking institution. In his first interview, granted to the Associated Press Dec. 29, he discussed Germany's economic position with particular reference to reparations, debts, the state in business, and the constructive leadership offered by the German banks in these times of stress.

Private foreign debts, he believes, constitute no danger, since their interest and amortization are within the limits of Germany's capacity.

"This is predicated on the assumption, however," he added, "that foreign countries will continue to have confidence in Germany, and at least realize that a prosperous Germany constitutes the strongest bulwark against those destructive tendencies which follow in the wake of making business generally the football of politics."

Of reparations, Herr Solmssen said:

"Every thinking person realizes today that the reparations as fixed by the Young plan were construed on erroneous assumptions. Aside from the fact that Germany's economic capacity was greatly overestimated, the complete shift in the value of gold has brought with it an increase in reparations which cannot be borne in the long run."

"Similarly, the world economic crisis and erection of protection walls against importation of foreign goods have done their share to make it impossible for Germany to increase its exports in such a manner as would produce the surplus which is a premise to fulfillment of its reparations obligations.

"Germany suffers from mistakes inherent in the arrangements that followed the World War," he continued, "because these were made in a vain attempt to regulate economic questions by political considerations. As politics ceases to be the preponderant and dominating factor, and decisive viewpoints are again determined by calm economic considerations, conditions in Germany will swing back more and more toward equilibrium."

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Women Urge Feminine World Peace Parley

By the Associated Press

Madrid

A WORLD-WIDE feminine congress to discuss plans for preserving the peace of the world is suggested in a letter to the League of Nations by the National Association of Spanish Women. The letter deplores what it terms the warlike atmosphere evident in Europe.

Peace in India Hinges Upon Concessions

Round Table to End in Deadlock Unless Hindus and Moslems Agree

By EDWARD THOMPSON
Author of "Reconstruction in India" and "The History of India"
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The new year opens somewhat bleakly for the prospects of agreement at the Round Table Conference.

The Indian delegates who emerged in those first five days of magnificent oratory like Vedic sages and so impressed the world with their unity and patriotism, are now nearing the close of the conference and are in danger of having to return like a pack of ineffective hucksters.

They offered a vision of a united India with springs of contentment and progress within itself and gifts of peace for other lands. This vision has dispersed and another is taking its place—a two-headed Brobdingnag, Moslem and Hindu. It will not be easy to remove the suspicion that neither head has overmuch wisdom in it.

The Moslem demands are known as Jinnah's "fourteen" points. The chief ones are: A third of the central Legislature and of all the Cabinets, whether central or provisional; a majority in the Legislatures of Bengal and the Punjab, the provinces where the Moslems are in a majority; representation in excess of their population proportion in other provinces; separate electorates.

Vetoed by Sikhs

The Sikhs veto a Moslem majority in the Punjab Legislature; they ruled the Province 80 years ago and believe they could exercise a preponderating influence even now if there were no reservation of seats to any religion.

The Hindus are willing to grant special representation to minorities, recognizing the truth of Mahatma Gandhi's statement that fear rules India today; but they want joint electorates—that is, that both Hindus and Moslems should vote together even where a seat is reserved for a Moslem.

Moslem fundamentalists in India will have none of the joint electorate proposal, saying it would mean the election of lukewarm Moslems bound to consider the wishes of their Hindu constituents.

In India there are two great communal organizations, the Moslem League and the Hindu Maha Sabha or Great Assembly. The president of the latter is a conference delegate; another delegate, the Aga Khan, has been president of the Moslem League.

Hindu Liberals, a distinguished and patriotic group, recognizing that the Hindu majority must persuade all minorities to lay aside fears, made generous concessions which at first the more reasonable Moslems, the Aga Khan included, met with equal generosity against all expectation of surrendering separate electorates and refraining from exacting a third of all the cabinets.

Proposals Rejected

Unfortunately, the Maha Sabha group did not share the belief of the Hindu Liberals that this offer represented the absolute limit to which Moslem delegates dare go. In alliance with the Sikhs they rejected the proposals and a wearisome course of haggling began.

To an outsider it would seem obviously better to grant the Moslems in

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Divorce Politics and Police, Loesch Says, Before Trying to Break Up Criminal Gangs

Laws Against Crime Cannot Be Enforced, He Says, Without Thorough Reorganization of City Forces Founded on Merit and Fitness

HOOVER LAW REFORM SERIES—No. 3

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is about to make its first report on the prohibition phase of its study. George W. Wickersham, chairman, and members of the board have, in a series of interviews, defined the scope of the board's work, which extends far beyond the confines of dry law enforcement to embrace all crime. These interviews will be published in a series of articles.

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—"There can be no such thing as effective enforcement of our criminal laws without a complete reorganization of the police force of our urban areas."

This was the flat statement made to an interviewer by Frank J. Loesch, member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement and veteran in Chicago war on crime. Mr. Loesch, a vice-president of the Chicago Crime Commission before he was named by the President as a member of Mr. Wickersham's group, is making a special study of American police conditions for the latter body. He spoke fully and frankly on the subject.

The burden of his statement, emphasized again and again, was that police must be divorced utterly from politics, that police chiefs and police subordinates must be selected for their capacities and given security of tenure, and that the whole first line defense of American municipalities against crime must be reorganized and modernized.

"That reorganization," Mr. Loesch said, "must have in mind a better educated, more highly qualified class of men who can only enter the force after a probationary test—not on the force itself but preliminary to their

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EXPECTED GOLD SHORTAGE SPUR TO PROSPECTING

Airplane Leads Exploring Party in Australian Mining Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Government of South Australia proposes to equip several parties to examine mineral prospects in the "out-back" country from Tarcoola, on the route of the transcontinental railway connecting this city with Kalgoorlie, in West Australia.

Mines in the Tarcoola district have been neglected since the gold boom developed in West Australia. Experts of the Mines Department are conducting drilling operations to ascertain the extension of lodes and to test the resources of the state of fossil fuel. Huge bodies of brown coal have been proved to exist at Moorlands, similar to those now making a thriving industry at Morelands in Victoria.

To stimulate prospecting for gold, special terms are being offered by the Government to those who are opening up new mines, or who are mining low-grade ore. Free battery treatment is given to 25 tons of material from a newly discovered lode. Prospectors are provided with tools and are able to hire tents at a low rate.

Prospecting has received a considerable impetus from the recent announcement by the financial committee of the League of Nations that the world supply of gold will be insufficient in four years. There is now considerable activity in prospecting all over the Commonwealth, and English syndicates are being attracted to these fields. One syndicate from England has pegged out extensive leases near to Ballarat, in Victoria.

While in south Australia state assistance is given to prospecting parties, there are many operating without it. In the Adelaide hills, about 10 miles from the city, there are 120 prospectors at work. A number of them assert they have struck payable ore. The parties comprise chiefly unemployed single returned soldiers whose object chiefly is to find sufficient gold to enable them to proceed to the MacDonnell Ranges in central Australia, where prospects are bright.

Several large exploring groups are at work in Australia, one of which, in New South Wales, is accompanied by an airplane to provide food when the party is far from its base in inhospitable country.

$7,500,000 FUND GIFT TO SOUTH FOR NEW SCHOOLS

Departure From Present Methods to Mark Plan of Woodward Bequest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Establishment of a series of "progressive schools" in the South under terms of a bequest of $7,500,000 for that purpose by Harvey G. Woodward, iron manufacturer, will mark a distinct departure from accepted educational methods of today.

Mr. Woodward who passed on in November realized himself that the schools would be an experiment and provided that if they did not prove successful at the end of 75 years half of the money should go to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, his alma mater, and the balance into a loan fund for needy students.

Students in these schools, which are to be established in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee will be limited to those of British descent or who are members of the Caucasian race and whose parents were born in the United States. Mr. Woodward explained that this limitation was not meant as a slight to any race or religion but that mixture of races would not be compatible in schools of this type.

Teachers on the other hand for the first 25 years of the schools must come from the northern half of the United States.

Among the other peculiarities of the schools no examinations or graduating exercises will be held. No interscholastic athletics or fraternities will be allowed. Foreign languages will not be taught.

The schools must not be nearer than 50 miles apart and must not be within 15 miles of a town of more than 15,000 inhabitants. No school must have more than 200 students and one teacher must be provided for each 10 students. Of the purposes of the school Mr. Woodward said in his will:

"The school is not in any of its parts to become a preparatory school, not to be or become a college or university, not to be or become a trade or technical school. Its purpose is to educate the average boy for the specific but broad purpose of making him a better rounded man than usually results from so-called specific education, one who knows, appreciates and can apply the methods of learning."

The estate is to be handled by the First National Bank as trustee and the Alabama Educational Foundation was formed by his will to establish the school system.

It is not intended that the schools shall be of a charitable nature. The students will be required to pay an annual tuition of $200. If they prove worthy, later on a loan may be made to them, to be paid back without interest.

Profits of Louisiana Fish Hatchery Provide Library for Rural Section

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A fish hatchery in a reedy lake earned for Concordia Parish, a Louisiana county, its first library three years ago. Now the parish is getting so much benefit from the book service that one of its library trustees has come here to make a plea to the American Library Association to indorse federal aid for county libraries.

The library association is interested and has given Glenn Holloway, the emissary, an important place on the program of its mid-winter meetings which began Dec. 29. Mr. Holloway brings instructions from the Southeastern Library Association which indorsed his project at its last convention. He is convinced that for the sake of raising the standard of citizenship the Government could afford to subsidize rural library buildings as it now aids in the construction of roads and in agricultural education.

But to get back to the fish hatchery. Mr. Holloway, who talks like a librarian, but who is actually in the lumber business, told how it played its important rôle.

In 1927, after the Mississippi River flood, the parish found itself with a desire for improvement but very hard up. The cattle had been saved and the farmers were grateful but they hardly felt ready to start raising money for libraries.

Only $1250 was needed in order to get an equal amount from the State Library Commission and to start in business, but to Concordia Parish that looked just like $1250 too much.

Just then Mr. Holloway proposed that the community clubs get together and establish a fish hatchery. That didn't sound much like a library, but the lumberman knew what he was doing. The first year of the fish hatchery enough native fish were sold to net a nice profit of several thousand dollars, and something simply had to be done with the money. And that was just what Mr. Holloway was expecting. Start a library, he proposed. If officials had doubts about using fish money for books, he could fix that up. He would see to it that the library included excellent reference works of the piscatorial art. So it was agreed.

The first year's demonstration proved that library service was greatly appreciated in Concordia Parish, Mr. Holloway said. The library had only 2000 books but the 5000 people that comprised the white population drew them out 29,857 times. The next year they voted a regular tax for the support of the library service.

METHOD UNOPPOSED AT DRY LAW PASSAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — The right of Congress to designate ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment by state Legislatures was not questioned by opponents of prohibition at the time the amendment was up for decision in the United States Congress, according to Morris Sheppard (D.), who introduced the resolution for the amendment in the Senate.

Asked by the National W. C. T. U. whether opponents of prohibition expressed views similar to the decision of Judge Clark of New Jersey, who recently ruled that the Eighteenth Amendment was improperly ratified, Senator Sheppard said that only one member of Congress criticized the method of ratification by state Legislature instead of state convention and he did not question the right of Congress to designate either method.

This member of Congress, he said, cited the fact that the state convention method had been voted down by the House three years before when the prohibition amendment was under discussion.

G. O. P. REGULARS GATHER FORCES AGAINST NORRIS

Breach Widens—Borah Minimizes Chances of a Third Party

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Any remaining doubt that Republican regulars intended to press home their attack on George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, vanished with a new assault by William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, while echoes were still flying of the earlier attack by Joseph R. Nutt, treasurer of the national committee, on Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, also entered the discussion by minimizing the chances of a new third party which he declared could not be organized "by a few men or a few leaders," but he spoke significantly of legislative "realignments."

At the same time, Mr. Norris made the first formal presentation of his argument against the ancient electoral college as the instrument for electing American Presidents. This "antiquated method," Mr. Norris declared in a letter to Prof. John Dewey of Columbia declining the invitation to head a third party, "should be changed to meet the present demands of civilization."

The electoral college imposes bonds on efforts to establish an independent political movement, Mr. Norris insisted, and he urged that the first step in making it possible for independent voters to find political expression, without the necessity of organizing a new party, was establishment of the direct vote for President.

The lively political week-end saw the breach between the two wings of the Republican Party no nearer together, with regular leaders apparently bent on action to the limit against Mr. Norris, and the inclination of other insurgents developing to rally behind the Nebraskan. Mr. Hoover, nominal leader of the party, continued the effort to maintain neutrality, but with entrance of Mr. Nye's name, another insurgent was drawn into the breach. It was Mr. Nye's committee which first uncovered expenditures by Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee, to defeat Mr. Norris, running as a Republican in the recent senatorial contest in Nebraska.

Mr. Wood, in a statement from Republican headquarters, charged Mr. Norris with attempting to dictate the Democrats' next presidential candidate. His reference was to a statement in a recent interview with Mr. Norris in which the Nebraskan alleged that power interests were seeking to name

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Moslem Revolt Soon Quelled by Mustapha Kemal

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BEYOGLU, Turk.—Hundreds of priests, dervishes and sheiks, relics of Islam's power in Turkey which Mustapha Kemal broke, are being arrested throughout the country following the recent religious revolt at Menemen, near Smyrna.

An attempt by a group of armed Moslem devotees to incite villagers to demand restoration of the Caliphate has led to 500 arrests, including 15 in Istanbul, and the Government's preparations for chastisement are so severe that officials state the "reactionaries' hopes for the restoration of the Moslem régime in Turkey lie blasted forever."

The Government's declaration of its intention to adopt stern measures despite the fact that the Menemen band numbered only six appears to indicate the country is not so overwhelmingly behind the Ghazi's reforms as his paramount position in the National Assembly and the approval of the whole press and population of Istanbul and other towns might lead one to suppose.

At the same time no serious uprising is anticipated and too stringent repression would not enhance Kemal's popularity so it is expected the authorities will be content with a show of force after which they will let the offenders down comparatively lightly.

Drop of 64,000,000 Tons in Coal Trade Laid Mainly to Industrial Recession

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The United States consumed 64,000,000 tons of coal less during the first 11 months of 1930 than in the corresponding period last year, according to figures obtained by the National Industrial Conference Board in a survey now in progress by its research staff. This, together with an increasing mechanization of the mines, is causing thousands of coal miners and their families to wonder about the future of the industry they are engaged in, the reports states.

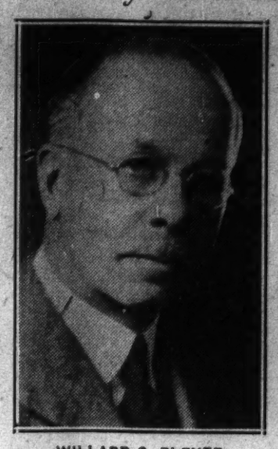
While a large part of this decline is directly attributable to industrial slackness, other factors were recorded. The greater efficiency of coal burning by the larger consumers, such as utilities and industrial plants; competition of fuel oil and natural gas, efforts of the Canadian Government to substitute coke for anthracite, thus shifting part of the market from anthracite to bituminous; development of water power, particularly in Canada, and increased production of coal in foreign countries are mentioned as contributory causes.

The great factor within the industry which is throwing many men out of work is the continual introduction of mining and loading devices, to which may be attributed an increased output of coal per miner per day in the face of an apparently stationary demand.

Since 1923 there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of output by the large mines and a reduction in the number and output of the small mines, which also has had the effect of increasing the productiveness of the individual miner and a consequent need for fewer men. The favorable freight rates for mines in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky, lower wage rates, and easier conditions for mining also have brought about expansion of these mines and competition with more northerly mines, which has resulted in a declining output for the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields.

"The interrelation of all these power-reducing elements are so involved, and the changes in the situation are so rapid," the board states, "that no worth-while forecast is possible. However, it must be kept in mind that coal is the leading fuel for the production of light, heat, and power, and will doubtless continue in that position, even though the rate of consumption should remain comparatively stationary. Stabilization in the production of coal seems to be the most necessary step now confronting the coal industry."

They Know Good Journalism



WILLARD G. BLEYER

JOHN E. DREWRY

JOBS INCREASE IN NEW ENGLAND, REPORTS SHOW

Textile, Silk, Dairy and Milk Industries on Upward Trend

Employment conditions throughout New England continued on an upward trend during November, according to reports by the New England Council, Dec. 29.

Slight increases in employment in Massachusetts' textile industry, Rhode Island's silk industry, and in dairying throughout New England were noted. One of the most encouraging signs was the springing into action on a full capacity basis of many small textile plants.

Milk production in New England on Dec. 1 was 1 per cent greater than Nov. 1, the New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture announced. In various sections, the shoe, paper and clothing industries reported increased activity.

Plans for expenditures of $27,000,000 by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company during 1931, for construction, about $600,000 more than average, were made known Dec. 29.

The first project to be started will be a proposed supply center in Watertown. The new central office building, already under way in Framingham, is to be completed next summer. New buildings in Lynn, Providence, Holyoke, Sharon, and Newport, N. H., are planned, and additions are proposed to buildings in Winchester, Mass., and East Providence, R. I.

Relocating conduits and installation of new cables complete the program. The most important cable work will be the completion of the Boston to Bangor cable, which it is said will give Maine exceptional facilities for providing fast telephone service.

Chicago Women Collect Clothes for City's Needy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A total of 107,000 pieces of clothing and bedding has been collected by the Women's Division of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment and Relief, and family requisitions sent to the committee by various charities are being filled at the rate of 500 a day, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, chairman of the committee reported Dec. 26.

Fine as the response has been, Mrs. Fairbank added, this supply will not last very long, and she announced the determination of the committee to continue its efforts until they were confident the "last available garment has been donated."

In order that every piece of clothing may be clean and whole when it is delivered to the needy, a group of church women have taken over the management of temporary workshops in which several hundred unemployed men and women have been put to work. In the shoe-repair shop, conducted by Mrs. Irving Florsheim, wife of a member of the Florsheim Shoe Company, 1500 pairs of shoes are being repaired daily, while in Mrs. John

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HIGHER WAGE DECLARED NEED IN JOURNALISM

Believed It Would Attract Better Talent and Elevate the Profession

Journalism needs a scaling up of salary schedules in order to attract men of wide cultural background who are able to lift the field into a profession in fact as well as name.

On this fundamental position editors and teachers of journalism expressed similar views at the opening in Boston Dec. 29 of the annual convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism. Sixteen universities, many of them in the middle West, are represented on the list of speakers.

Granted the potency of the press in shaping or guiding public opinion and conduct, it is of vital importance that newspaper personnel should be keenly alive to its responsibility, Prof. John E. Drewry, president of the association, declared in opening the sessions.

Professor Drewry in his address called for a correcting of the conception in the public thought of the newspaper man as pictured in the cinema, which makes the reporter "more nearly resemble a gangster than even a moderately well-off business or professional man."

This picturization has enough basis in fact, he said, to make "thoughtful editors and teachers somewhat concerned about the field in which they are engaged and for which they are training young men and women."

"It is regrettable," Professor Drewry continued, "that the public seems always to think of newspaper men in terms of the less important or successful ones, whereas the popular stereotype of the lawyer or doctor is always of a highly successful, altogether brilliant and attractive individual."

Professor Drewry declared that it would be of inestimable value to the journalist and the high school and college student to require of them a course in the appreciation of the newspaper and the magazine.

"It would go far in correcting the public picture of journalism, and consequently, I think, would exalt the popular estimation of newspapers and the newspaper world."

He referred to the latest report of the committee on schools of journalism of the American Society of Newspaper Editors as the most encouraging single recent factor on the pro-

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Rumanian Liberals Elect Duca Leader

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The Liberal Party in Rumania unanimously elected Ion Duca successor to Vintila Bratianu, thus signifying a new political orientation of the party and a desire to break up the old guard.

Only party loyalty prevented many members from breaking with Bratianu and joining the dissident group led by Prof. George Bratianu, Vintila Bratianu's nephew. Mr. Duca is regarded as clever, pliable and agreeable; he proved his statesmanship while Foreign Minister under Ionel Bratianu. This, however, was child's play compared with the task now facing him of leading the old guard which controls important financial institutions into working relationship with other political parties, and a broader cooperation with foreign capital which the Bratianus have always viewed with the utmost suspicion.

In addition, Mr. Duca must iron out the former opposition of his party to King Carol. His chairmanship of the Liberals was proposed by Dino Bratianu, Vintila Bratianu's brother, and carried by acclamation.

RUSSIANS USING FAKE PASSPORTS, IS REPORT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The use of forged American passports by members of the Soviet Russian secret service was described in a report made public Dec. 26, by Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), chairman of the House Communist Investigating Committee. The report was made by G. Agabekoff, formerly an operative of the Ogpu, Soviet secret police, now living in Paris.

"Almost all of the representatives of the Third Internationale travel abroad with American passports which give them entrance into all countries, and permit them to carry on communistic work without arousing suspicion," he said.

LAW DEFEATS $1,000,000,000 STEEL MERGER

Youngstown Stockholders Win Restraining Order Against Bethlehem

NOT A FAIR DEAL, THE COURT RULES

Decision Criticizes Officials for Covert Actions and in Misleading Reports

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—The proposed $1,000,000,000 merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. was denied, Dec. 29, by David G. Jenkins, Common Pleas Judge, when he granted minority stockholders an injunction restraining the combination.

The decision was based on the merger negotiations and the subsequent meeting on March 12 of the Sheet & Tube directors. Considering these proceedings illegal, the judge saw no reason for going into the numerous controversial points involved in the Sheet & Tube stockholders' meeting April 18 where the merger was ratified.

Judge Jenkins handed down his decision six months from the inception of one of the bitterest legal contests in corporate history, a struggle of millions that was carried out first with proxies and then with lawsuits.

Forces marshaled by, Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland financier, went into court with charges of fraud after a spectacular battle for proxies.

The judge said that the Youngstown board of directors after they had approved the merger early this year, did not give adequate information to their stockholders on the consolidation when they met last April and approved it.

Charged Report Misleading

Whether intentionally or not, the decision said, the three accountants employed to make the audit of the companies prior to the merger delivered a misleading report to the stockholders.

The ratio of exchange of one share of Youngstown stock for a share and a third of Bethlehem also was attacked. He said that his study of the accounting phases of the consideration "makes to my mind no definite conclusion possible that the final ratio was adequate."

Judge Jenkins said that the court was without sufficiently supported facts clearly to pass a judgment on the price involved in the merger. Also, he said, the Youngstown directors and shareholders as well were without "any such basis for forming such judgment."

"Indeed, to put it mildly," the decision said, "it must be frankly said that in the present state of record grave doubt as to the adequacy of the consideration exists."

The decision was written in pencil by the judge in a round careful hand on 19 pages of foolscap paper. He made three copies himself, desiring that no mistake be made in having a stenographer or typist transcribe it.

One copy he filed with the clerk of the Mahoning County common pleas court. The other copies were presented to newspaper men.

Judge Jenkins will take a vacation before resuming his duties at the court house. "The big job is finished," he said.

Judge Sees Breach of Trust

The judge censured the presence of Harry G. Dalton, partner in Pickands, Mather & Co., of Cleveland, and director of Bethlehem, at the Sheet & Tube directors meeting March 12 when they ratified the merger.

Whether he voted or did not vote on the merger contract, his presence and approval of the merger at that time "were in equity a breach of trust and against public policy," Judge Jenkins said.

This was one of the important points of attack by the merger opponents.

"The evidence is clear to the court," the decision continued, "that he knowingly was not acting for all the shareholders of Sheet & Tube in that steps were taken to delay advising them of the existence of and the point to which the privately conducted negotiations had gone.

"He was therefore in this, not acting for Sheet & Tube but for the other company (Bethlehem), even though honestly intending to act in what he believed to be for the best interests of Sheet & Tube."

Criticized on Bonuses

Mr. Dalton also was criticized for not informing himself and Sheet & Tube stockholders of the bonuses paid to Bethlehem executives. It was brought out in the injunction hearing that in 1929 the bonuses amounted to $3,600,000.

The court held that "this bonus system entered materially into the consideration for the sale and into the value of Bethlehem stock to be received in exchange for Sheet & Tube stock."

Judge Jenkins also said the veteran Sheet & Tube chairman, James A. Campbell, and Sheet & Tube president, Frank Purnell, knew enough of the bonus system "to exercise ordinary care to investigate and report its effect first to the directors and then to the stockholders."

"The circumstances that no such investigation or revelation was made by any director cannot be reconciled in equity with the performance of the fiduciary duty owing the shareholders of Youngstown, either directly to them or indirectly to them through the other directors," the judge added.

The object of the merger, according to its sponsors, was to give to Bethlehem the Youngstown company's business of manufacturing sheet and

tubing, and the Youngstown interests the greater diversification and financial power of Bethlehem.

Opponents asserted it was disadvantageous to Youngstown. Auditors testified Sheet & Tube's record of earnings was better than Bethlehem's, that it made more profitable products, that its market and plant locations were better, and that it was in a more satisfactory condition.

Auditors for Bethlehem and other defense witnesses said adjustments had been made to compensate for any differences in the status of the firms.

The anti-merger attorneys also charged 200,000 of the stockholder proxies voted for the merger were voted illegally.

Negotiations for the merger started early in 1930. Soon began the buying of stock to get votes. Meanwhile, directors of Sheet & Tube set March 22 as the "date of record" to determine who could vote at the stockholders' election. The common belief was that holders of stock on record on the date designated could vote, regardless of whether they sold their stock just after the date of record.

Mr. Eaton believed otherwise, and after the date of record passed, bought $8,000,000 worth of stock. He admitted he could not vote, but charged that neither could the former owners who were still the holders of record, but who no longer held any financial interest.

Inasmuch as the Sheet & Tube charter required a three-fourth affirmative vote of stockholders, every proxy that Mr. Eaton could prevent from being counted as legal, was as good as a negative vote. Many of the 200,000 votes Eaton challenged were in this category. He actually held the proxies on about 300,000 additional shares, which if combined with the protested votes, were more than enough to defeat the merger.

While the stockholders' election was in progress, Mr. Eaton obtained an injunction restraining the merger pending a trial of his numerous charges. The suit went to trial June 24. Testimony closed Sept. 24, and after a recess of several weeks the attorneys made long arguments before Judge Jenkins, who then recessed court again to review the case.

500 Salesmen Move to Boost 1931 Trade

Business prospects for 1931 are bright, if the enthusiasm of about 500 salesmen and sales executives, shown at a meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 27, is any criterion. Sponsored jointly by the Executives' Club and Sales Managers' Club of the chamber, the meeting aimed to stimulate interest in the launching of a 1931 sales program by New England manufacturers. Henry Davis, manager of the Sales Managers' Club, presided.

Business in 1931 will be just about as good as our individual efforts make it, C. Drayton, general sales manager of Drayton and Knight of Worcester, told the salesmen. Stressing the importance of individual activity rather than waiting patiently for business to come, Mr. Drayton said, "You cannot 'hope' the country back into prosperity. Action and hard work are needed."

There is no question but that underlying conditions, contrasted with those of 12 months ago, are much improved, according to Mr. Drayton. We are gradually emerging from the period of depression, he said; many industrial leaders and bankers are doing their part to help this situation; let's make sure that we, as individuals, do our part.

LORD MELCHETT HAS PASSED ON

LONDON (AP) — Lord Melchett, the former Sir Alfred Mond, one of Britain's leading industrial financiers, passed on here Dec. 27.

Lord Melchett was an important figure in English politics and an international leader in Jewry, although he and his family were communicants of the Church of England. Under the World War Premiership of David Lloyd George, Sir Alfred Mond was First Commissioner of Works and later Minister of Health. In 1926 Sir Alfred forsook the Liberal Party and became an adherent of the Conservatives because he disagreed with his leader's land nationalization schemes.

Lord Melchett was chairman of the Mond Nickel Company of Great Britain, with allied firms in Canada and the United States. Second to this business interest was his place as head of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., a $235,000,000 combination. He also headed several coal companies which he brought into combination under the title "Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Ltd." He was chief figure in a public utility which supplied most of South Staffordshire with gas, a financial investment corporation, and Westminster Bank, as well as owner of the Westminster Gazette, until that publication was merged with the Daily News in 1928.

RUSSIA MAY SUPPLY EUROPE WITH WHEAT

The United States and Canada will be unable to find European markets for their wheat in the next two or three years, because Russia will be Europe's exclusive supply, declared Maurice Hindus, in Ford Hall Forum, Boston, on the evening of Dec. 28. A native of Russia, Mr. Hindus was reared in the United States.

The speaker, recently returned from Russia, based his assertion on what he called the success of the Soviet Government's collectized farms plan. He also declared that Russia would eventually compete with America in the production of textiles and electrical equipment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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LAY LEADERS DECLARED NEED OF DRY CAUSE

Christian Herald Editor Says 'Fundamental Overhauling' Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — New impetus to unified leadership among dry groups of the nation with a lay business organization at the top instead of the present affiliation with church organizations was given from several directions in the capital on Dec. 29.

It was reliably learned that many of the strongest supporters of prohibition in Congress favor the program to revamp the present organization in preparation for the 1932 presidential election, and that steps instituted recently at dry conventions here to achieve this purpose are being watched with closest attention. At that time a committee of 16 was named by the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, which consists of approximately 30 dry organizations embracing the nation, which is now studying the whole problem.

A new call for a "fundamental overhauling" of the nation's dry groups was issued here by Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald in a statement asking "where are the lay prohibitionists?" Mr. High is executive editor of the magazine with which Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York is associated. It was Dr. Poling at the Washington convention who was foremost in pushing the proposal for a new national setup of dry leadership. "Many of the lay prohibitionists," Mr. High declared, "are silent and some of them are disgruntled. Not because they are wavering about the prohibition cause, but, rather, because they are wavering about the prohibition leadership. The few laymen on hand at the recent joint prohibition meeting in Washington were decidedly on the outside. Speeches and policies were made by the 'professionals'—a large quota of whom were ministers. The lay point of view was, at one or two points, expressed. But the proceedings were not materially influenced by it.

"The greatest weakness of the prohibition forces, in our estimation, lies in the inability to enlist in active leadership that great company of laymen and lay women who believe in prohibition, but have scant part with the prohibitionists. Rightly or wrongly, vast numbers of these people are not whole-heartedly enthusiastic about today's dry leadership. Their support may be temporarily stimulated by drives of one sort or another, but it will never be fully gained until they have been given a larger hand in the direction of affairs.

"Failing to make those alterations, we are likely to see, in the next four years, political defections from the prohibition cause more serious than any we have witnessed up to now. There is no evading the fact that a considerable handful of dry congressmen are watching eagerly for the first opportunity offered them to 'switch' into the wet column.

"Obviously, they will not desert unless they think it is good politics to do so. And they would not be likely to think it good politics if they saw, in the prohibition camp, a real movement under way to pass over some measure of authoritative leadership to lay hands. In our estimation, the nation's dry organizations are not adequate, as they stand today, to save prohibition. They need a fundamental overhauling much more drastic than any involved in the setting of a new 'committee of committees' which provides neither new directors nor a new direction.

"A definite effort to establish laymen—business and professional leaders—in the forefront of the dry movement would provide, we believe, a short-cut to that overhauling. Such a movement, moreover, would vastly increase the confidence of doubting drys throughout the nation in the future of this cause. It would have a salutary effect upon wavering Congressmen, and would launch that kind of counter-offensive which the prohibition movement so desperately needs.

"Why not call a layman's conference on prohibition? with the professionals, for a change, on the sidelines."

Connecticut Files River Case Brief

WASHINGTON (AP) — Connecticut filed another brief with the Supreme Court Dec. 29 in its fight against the proposed diversion of waters of the Swift and Ware Rivers by Massachusetts for use in Boston.

A special master named by the court recently made recommendations broadly in favor of Massachusetts. Connecticut attacked those findings. Massachusetts replied and the Connecticut brief of Dec. 29 was a rejoinder.

It reiterated previous arguments that diversion of waters from the tributaries of the Connecticut River would injure Connecticut agriculture, power, fish life, and navigation.

It also contended Massachusetts was not bound by suggestions of the War Department that the proposed diversion should not reduce the Hartford gauge below 2.1 feet.

THREE BOSTON HOTELS REDUCE FOOD PRICES

Food prices have been reduced at three leading hotels in Boston. The Braford, Lenox and Brunswick announce a 10 per cent drop as a "contribution toward business stabilization," according to information received from L. C. Prior, managing director. This move, it is explained, is in conformity with the recession in wholesale food prices.

Competition in the restaurant business has been keen during the last 15 years, Mr. Prior says. The so-called "cheap" eating houses have had a mushroom growth and, although the prices are naturally lower than in a first class hotel, the quality is of a lower grade. By making a flat reduction the hotels expect to revive the art of finer dining among those who prefer good food and who, for the last few years, have felt the cost at the hotel restaurants has been beyond their means.

RAYMOND G. BRESSLER NAMED COLLEGE HEAD

PROVIDNCE, R. I. (AP)—Raymond G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania and formerly professor at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and vice-dean at Pennsylvania State College, was elected, on Dec. 29, president of Rhode Island State College by the board of managers of that institution. He succeeds Dr. Howard Edwards.

The new president will assume his duties on April 1, 1931. He has had nearly a quarter of a century of experience in teaching and administration. Degrees he has taken include Bachelor of Science, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College 1917; Master of Science, Uinversity of Wisconsin 1918. He has completed residence and examination requirements at Columbia University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Public Library: Meeting, New England Association of America; illustrated lecture, "The Romance of News Gathering," by Alton H. Blackington; addresses by William C. Crawford, Courtenay Guild, Logan L. McLean, Arthur L. Race, Mrs. Emily F. Hurd, and John J. Walsh; tenor solos, Rulon Robinson, of New England Conservatory of Music; 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Annual dinner, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Swiss Room, 6. Dinner, Medieval Academy, Foyer, 6:30. Dinner, Agricultural History Society, private room, 6:30. Dinner, Lewis Manufacturing Company, State Suite, 6:30. Dinner, American Association of Teachers of Journalism, and American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; speakers, President Daniel L. Marsh, B. U., and Fred F. Shedd; discussion to be led by M. V. Atwood; 7.

International Institute: Christmas Social, Caravaneers, 190 Beacon street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Mercury Club, Robert's Room, 7:30. Glee Club, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2; 8.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Community Dancing Class, auditorium, 7:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Weekly session, Club bowling teams, Recreation Alleys, 615 Washington Street, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30
Tremont—"The Apple Cart," 8:15
Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Color, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza: Meeting, American Historical Association, Ballroom and Foyer, State Suite, Parlor A, Swiss Room, all day. Luncheon, Interlaken Camps, 1. Meeting (8:30), and luncheon (12:30), Colgate Palmolive Peet Company, Parlor Suite.

Seventh and Eighth Districts, Massachusetts State Federation: Morning session (10:30): speakers, Mayor Curley, Frederick W. Cook, Leverett Saltonstall, Dr. C. Stanley Raymond, Dr. Lila O. Burbank, Capt. Charles T. Beaupre, Herbert C. Parsons; community singing; luncheon, 12:30; afternoon session (2): Singing, Isabel Arnold Dame Music Club of Medford, direction Arthur E. Keene; speakers, Judge Emma F. Schofield, Judge Sadie L. Shulman, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney; songs by Mrs. Everett H. Rice; selections by violin and flute; Joseph H. Barnes school building, East Boston School Center, Saratoga and Marion Streets.

American Society of Church History: Joint session with American Historical Association, morning; luncheon, Harvard Union, 1:15; business session, with reading of papers, Room A, Harvard Union.

New England Anti-Vivisection Society: Meeting; address by Mrs. Arthur W. Hooper, student of wild life in Africa; piano selections by John Orth; refreshments served; Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting; "Family Party," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Repertory Theater: Play, "The Blue Bird," presented by Junior League, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Durer's Life of the Virgin. Medals from the fifteenth century to the present day. Prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free. Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, England, by W. Ratcliffe.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Oils and etchings by Diana Thorne. Block prints by Gustave Bauman.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Russian objets d'art. Paintings, decorations and water colors by Myrtle Holm Smith and Irma Rene Koen.

Copley Gallery, 163 Newbury Street—Paintings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through Jan. 3.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Paintings from New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 3.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Japanese kakemonos from the collection of Raymond A. Bidwell.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Special exhibits.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Sporting prints, etchings and engravings by old and modern artists, and color prints and water colors.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Prints by Rembrandt and others. Drawings and water colors.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Prints and drawings and early English mezzotints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 14 Arlington Street—Etchings and engravings.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier & Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 28.

Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong west winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy with light snow tonight and Tuesday; not quite so cold in central Maine tonight; fresh, possibly strong west winds over southern portion; fresh shoutheast shifting to southwest winds over northern portion.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain or snow at beginning of week and again Thursday or Friday; temperatures mostly near normal, slightly warmer in middle Atlantic states Monday; slightly colder Tuesday or Wednesday; slightly warmer again Thursday, and slightly colder toward end of week.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Dec. 29	Max. Dec. 27		8 a.m. Dec. 29	Max. Dec. 27
Albany	28	36	Memphis	30	42
Atlantic City	36	36	Montreal	24	..
Boston	30	38	Nantucket	32	36
Buffalo	30	32	New Orleans	62	82
Calgary	30	..	New York	36	36
Charleston	58	80	Philadelphia	30	38
Chicago	24	34	Pittsburgh	28	28
Denver	22	54	Portland, Me.	30	32
Des Moines	30	30	Portland, Ore.	30	38
Eastport	30	30	San Francisco	42	54
Galveston	60	82	St. Louis	30	40
Hatteras	38	48	St. Paul	26	32
Helena	14	32	Seattle	34	40
Jacksonville	42	54	Tampa	80	84
Kansas City	28	38	Washington	32	36
Los Angeles	54	74			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 5:44 p. m. Tuesday 5:13 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:49 p. m.

Handicapped

MAYOR CURLEY FILES PROGRAM OF $40,000,000

Boston Executive Denies Projects Would Increase Local Tax Rate

A one-cent increase in the gasoline tax, extensive street construction and a rapid transit expansion schedule, form the three major portions of Mayor James M. Curley's $40,000,000 legislation program for 1931 filed on Dec. 29.

In reply to statements that the Chamber of Commerce may oppose his program on the grounds that it would result in a heavy increase in taxation, Mayor Curley said that Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of trustees of the Elevated, and president of the Chamber of Commerce, had taken the initiative in drawing up many of the transit bills. He declared that the proposed rapid transit program would not result in any additions to the city's tax this year and the interest to be paid on borrowed money for the projects would mean only an addition of 52 cents to the tax in 1932.

Included in his recommendation for an increase in the gasoline tax, the Mayor suggested that 50 per cent of the increased revenues to be obtained therefrom be distributed among cities and towns of the Commonwealth with the specific provision that it be used solely for construction and reconstruction of highways.

Construction of the first section of a proposed central elevated traffic artery at a cost of $11,000,000 heads the Mayor's list of highway projects, which includes extension of the Stony Brook conduit, widening of Dorchester Avenue, and continuance of the widening of Summer and L Streets. A new bridge over the Mystic River at the North Channel and dredging of Bird Island flats were also advised.

Proposals which the Mayor has made on previous occasions were interwoven with new suggestions. The proposals on the list to abolish the traffic commission of three members and providing for the emergency employment of temporary laborers without regard for civil service rules have been heard before.

Other recommendations provided for establishing certain fees to be paid under zoning laws of the City of Boston in cases of appeals, for authorizing the school committee to appropriate money for athletic equipment for Boston school children, for increasing the salary of the police commissioner from $8000 to $12,000, and for increasing salaries of the chief assessors of the city from $5000 to $6500.

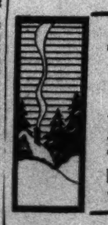
STATE TO ENROLL 10,000 IN COURSES

Approximately 10,000 men and women are expected to enroll in the winter classes of the Division of Education, State Department of Education, according to James A. Moyer, director. A 38-page bulletin describing the courses is available at the office of the division, Room 217, State House, Boston.

Courses include lectures covering Finance, Music, Decorative Arts of Europe, Public Speaking, Short Stories, Voice Culture, Interior Decorating, Landscape Gardening, Advertising, Salesmanship, Investing, Business Law, Journalism, Business English, and Real Estate Law. Many well-known names are listed among the instructors and lecturers.

HIGHER BUILDINGS SOUGHT

Height restrictions on buildings located on Commonwealth Avenue, between Arlington Street and Charlesgate West, would be raised from 70 to 100 feet to comply with regulations on all other streets in the locality under recommendations to the City Council, Dec. 29. The stretch of Commonwealth Avenue which would be affected is wholly a residential section. The new regulation is sought for the convenience of apartment-house builders.



Join Our 1931 CHRISTMAS CLUB

Why not form a group of savers in your office? Telephone for signature cards and particulars.

Home Savings Bank
75 Tremont Street, Boston

Banks in Good Position, Guaranty Survey Shows

THE banks of the United States, and particularly those in the financial centers of the country, taken as a group, are in a strong and thoroughly liquid position, according to the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

Recent unsettlement in the banking field is attributed to the fact that during the period of rapid expansion a number of inadequately capitalized and inefficiently directed banks came into existence. In a period of readjustment, the survey points out, it was to be expected that many of them should run against difficulties.

It is added that the general banking situation is strong, not only from the standpoint of safety, but also from that of being in a position to aid business expansion as soon as it develops.

Music in Boston

Paderewski

Paderewski gave his second recital of the season in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon, playing the Bach-Liszt Prelude and Fugue in G minor, Beethoven's Sonata op. 57, Schumann's "Carnaval" and a Chopin group.

It was a typical Paderewski concert, with seats filled on the stage as well as in the house, and with many standees along the side aisles; with the usual dimming of lights and air of hushed expectancy until the legendary pianist appeared, to be greeted by a rising audience; with the customary thundering chords of prelude and the familiar and highly individual interpretations of the music in hand.

It is a little late to comment in detail on these interpretations. For this writer Paderewski remains the one interpreter of the "Appassionata" Sonata, even when he tends to blur certain passages by pounding, as he did Saturday. The penetration and the eloquence of his reading are compensation. And in the "Carnaval" he revealed those characterizing details and exquisite phrasings and tonal shadings of which he is master. Again as usual, the audience lingered for an extended after-recital.

Pension Fund Concert

For innovation on a pension fund program, Dr. Koussevitzky offered a contemporary novelty at the orchestral benefit concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. This was Stravinsky's Capriccio for piano and orchestra, heard only a little more than a week earlier for the first time at the subscription concerts. Mr. Sanromá was again the soloist. The concert opened with the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," which was followed by the Prelude of "Lohengrin." The concluding number was Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony in F minor.

A rehearing of the Capriccio confirmed the impression that it is well named—an amusing jeu d'esprit, cleverly contrived, which deserves the applause which greeted it after its brilliant publication yesterday; but not, of course, a masterpiece destined to entertain indefinitely.

The Wagner items were delivered, the one with the customary dramatism, the other with a poetic atmosphere which narrowly missed the necessary ethereality. But it was in the symphony that conductor and players achieved the supreme utterance of the day. Koussevitzky is the superlative interpreter of Tchaikovsky, and this performance revealed him and the men at the top of their bent.

L. A. S.

NATIONALISM SAID TO VITIATE MANY WRITINGS

American Historical Association Is Told Tone of Books Must Change

The present high nationalistic tone of most recent books must appreciably change if scholars are to make effective contribution to the social and intellectual well-being of peoples, the 600 delegates to the forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Historical Association were told at its opening session in Boston, Dec. 29.

The gospel of nationalism has become as obsolete as the once intense and sincere philosophy of state's rights, W. E. Dodd of the University of Chicago declared at the luncheon conference.

"This being so," he said, "historians who belabor internationalist groups and color their writings or teachings to fit their purposes are no beter than another less responsible class of politicians."

Examination of the work of the greatest European and American historians shows that nationalism has greatly vitiated their works, he said. "The question is whether these historians are to be regarded as models, at a time when nationalism has reached its full fruition and its advocates press their antiquated philosophy to the point of endangering the unity and independence of others."

At a conference on the Far East, Prof. W. J. Hail, of the College of Wooster said that if the moderate democratic elements who now have control in China can maintain that control against the radical Communist, a closer relationship between China and the western European and American natioen will result undoubtedly.

Comparing the present Nationalistic movement with the Tai-ping rebellion of 1852-64, PProfessor Hail said that just as the radical elements got in control of them, retarding China's progress for half a century or more, so now if the Communists get the upper hand, an Oriental bloc with Russia will be the outcome, he said.

The chances for the success of the present nationalistic movement were very good, he asserted, because of the great number of western-trained men now in China.

Group sessions included discussion of the French Revolution, Hispanic-American History, and New England in the 1800s.

Meeting concurrently with the American Historical Association in the three-day session, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, are the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Conference of Historical Societies, Agricultural History Society, American Catholic Historical Association, National Council for Social Studies, and the American Society of Church History.

PHILADELPHIAN CITES LOW CRIME RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—No other city in the United States is as free from organized banditry and racketeering as Philadelphia, according to John Monaghan, United States Attorney. He made this assertion in reply to charges in a pamphlet of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which stated that the dry laws were responsible for increases in the number of federal prisoners and congestion in federal courts.

"We are proud of our record in the handling of liquor cases," he said, "because, in supporting the rigid enforcement by Director Schofield in quickly disposing of the liquor cases which he brings to us, we have been able to break up and destroy organized gangs of racketeers. There is no necessity for any investigation of extortion plots against business houses here."

Lighthouse Service Has $2,000,000 Plans

Building of new vessels, construction of lighthouses, and enlarging of a number of lighthouse depots constitute the program of the Lighthouse Service of the United States Department of Commerce, for 1931.

Expenditure of more than $2,000,000 distributed over nearly the entire country, is planned. Special effort is being made to award all contracts and get all work started with the idea of providing as much immediate employment as possible.

Much of the work is already under way, officials of the service say. A number of contracts are now pending. Bids for three lighthouse tenders have been invited, patterned after the one recently contracted for, the keel of which was laid a few weeks ago. Plans are also being made for two other tenders and a coal barge.

STAGE CENSORSHIP ABOLITION SOUGHT

Permanent abolition of every kind of censorship of stage plays was advocated, Dec. 28, in the Old South Forum, by Prof. Henry W. L. Dana of Cambridge, grandson of Longfellow the poet, who recently called a meeting of the leading American playwrights in New York City to take steps for mutual protection against oppressive censorship.

The speaker expressed the belief that censorship was based, largely, on an affected form of modesty and might jeopardize the best interests of the drama if it should become more drastic and be persisted in. He said that it might be wise to have a theater in each city in the hands of the community, or subsidized.

JUGOSLAVIANS CHEER PREMIER OF GREECE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — Eleutherios Venizelos' three-hour visit to Voyislav Marinkovitch, Jugoslav Foreign Minister, and the latter's cordial reception of the Greek Prime Minister, is interpreted as indicating Greece's determination not to enter into a secret pact with Italy or any other state directed against Jugoslavia.

The Cretan statesman was greeted on his arrival by a large crowd, which cheered him enthusiastically. Mr. Marinkovitch has now stated definitely that there is "complete identity of outlook" between himself and Mr. Venizelos.

CZECHS MAY DISPATCH WIRES FROM TRAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — From the beginning of 1931 travelers by express trains in Czechoslovakia will be able to receive telegrams from or dispatch them to all parts of Europe in comfort. Telegrams dispatched by the traveler can be given to the conductor, who then hands them in at the next station at which the train stops. Telegrams intended for the traveler can be handed in at any telegraph office or railway station.

In Austria the dispatch of telegrams from express trains has been possible for some months past.

CONSTITUTION MOVE UNDER WAY IN SPAIN

MADRID (AP)—A movement for a constitutional assembly is under way in Spain.

Sanchez Guerra, formerly Premier, Liberal leader who opposed the Primo de Rivera dictatorship, is among the Liberal chieftains who advocate the formation of such a body before the resumption of parliamentary government, which has been promised by the Berenguer administration. It is reported also that Santiago Alba, a prominent political figure, favors a constitutional assembly.

POST-GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS, HARVARD PLAN

Dr. Lowell Proposes to Follow English Idea for Brilliant Scholars

A plan calling for the establishment of post-graduate fellowships which would enable a select number of prize scholars to remain at Harvard University under ideal conditions for study and research for three to six years is submitted by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in his annual report to the board of overseers, issued on Dec. 29.

The new houses, Dr. Lowell said, provided an excellent opportunity for an experiment of this kind, one of them in fact having been so planned as to be exactly suitable for the purpose.

"The plan would be to have the prize-men selected in any subject by a body of older fellows eminent in different fields, upon evidence of remarkable promise; to provide them with ample stipends, and appoint them for three years with a reappointment for three more if their work in the first term justifies the renewal," Dr. Lowell said.

The prize fellowships at some of the English colleges, particularly at Trinity, Cambridge, are of this nature, he pointed out. The essential element of the system is that the young scholars, who should not be over 25 on appointment, should be members of a society with scholars eminent in various fields, living where they would be naturally much together and frequently meet for meals.

That such a plan would have a highly stimulating effect is proved by the extraordinary number of distinguished men produced at Trinity, Cambridge, one-half of the British recipients of the Nobel prizes having been holders of Trinity fellowships, Dr. Lowell said.

"The great task of the people of the United States in the nineteenth century was filling a continent and creating its industries. That of the twentieth should be raising its civilization to the highest level attainable, and in this the universities and colleges can and must play an essential part. They must train the men, accumulate and enlarge the learning on which advance depends.

"To select men capable of this, to set them at work in surroundings most adapted to entice and fructify imagination is certainly worth while if it can be done."

Harvard University received gifts totaling $11,612,644 during the school year 1929-1930, Dr. Lowell announced in the report. He expressed the opinion that the time had come for decisive action in the matter of salaries. The whole teaching staff is at present underpaid, he said.

He reported that all the innovations introduced as necessary preliminaries to the House Plan—such as reading periods and general examinations—have worked out well. There was a marked increase in the past year in the number of men who graduated with honors, he said.

ARGENTINE SUBWAY CONTRACTS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By U. P.)—Contracts for construction of five subway lines, totaling 36 miles in length, were signed on Dec. 24 with the Spanish-Argentine Public Works Finance Company, of Madrid. Actual construction will start within a year and the new lines will be completed within three years, company officials stated. The company holds a 20-year subway concession for Buenos Aires.

MASONIC SERVICE HELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—About 1000 members of the Masonic bodies in this city, headed by Herbert W. Dean of Cheshire, Grand Master of Massachusetts, attended a special Masonic service Dec. 28 at Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal). The sermon was preached by the dean, the Very Rev. Percy T. Edrop.

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LABOR PROBLEM HAS INTEREST OF RESEARCH GROUP

American Association for Science Advancement Opens Parley

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Carrying in their brief cases thousands of manuscripts dealing with the progress made in American scientific and social research during the last year, members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and 30 affiliated organizations arrive here Dec. 29, for the ninety-second annual meeting of the parent society which lasts through the week.

While in past years sessions of the groups known as the "pure sciences," held the center of convention interest, attention this year is being directed to the convention of the Association for Labor Legislation, the American Economic Association, the American Farm Economic Association and the American Statistical Association.

The unusual interest in the sessions of this group is prompted by the present problem of unemployment and the attempt to agree upon legislation that would prevent its recurrence. United States Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York, Arthur Capper of Kansas and James Couzens of Michigan are scheduled to address meetings of the association. Mr. Wagner is to discuss legislation now pending in Congress for the relief of unemployment. The association is striving to formulate a permanent program that could be adopted by Congress and the several states to prevent unemployment in periods of business depression.

Other labor legislation also is due for discussion, such subjects as the six-hour day in industry and minimum working hours and minimum wages for women and children being on the program.

Professors Meet

On Dec. 28 the Association of American University Professors met here and adopted resolutions calling upon all college professors to make public, retainer fees received from business interests for special research or other work in addition to their regular teaching duties. This action was said to be in answer to revelations more than a year ago that certain university professors had been in the employ of power and utilities companies and had accepted large retainer fees without the fact being made public.

By the action adopted all professors who are members of the association and who testify or speak in public on behalf of a business organization or individual paying him a retainer fee shall make public the fact that they are being paid. There was no disposition to question the ethics of professors accepting such fees from interests outside their universities as long as such fact was made public. The committee bringing in the resolution had investigated the spreading of information about public utilities corporations through educators, many of whom, the committee found, received fees of $10,000 or more annually for research work done.

Another resolution called upon the association to work out a plan for greater freedom of speech and action for the college professors. Many members of the group maintain that professors in a large number of universities are not free to express their individual thoughts on many controversial subjects without disciplinary action from university officials and trustees.

The professors were called upon to improve the quality of teaching, by Dr. Ernest Hatch Wilkins, president of Oberlin College. Dr. Wilkins also urged more attention be devoted by professors to the individual college student. He advocated a system modeled somewhat after the English tutorial system.

Dr. Robert E. Vinson, president of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, predicted the evolution of a purely American idea concerning the functions of a liberal arts college.

American Development Seen

"The need to do something about liberal arts colleges is outstanding," Dr. Vinson said. "Although the liberal arts colleges in the United States have enrolled a majority of the undergraduates of the country, it is significant that no liberal arts college has the facilities or equipment to give a well-rounded education."

Dr. Vinson said the foreign influence in American education is waning, and that within a few years there will have been developed an American system of higher education superior to any found elsewhere in the world.

The social science group is scheduled to consider some of the pertinent problems of everyday twentieth century living at its various sessions. A number of government and local public servants are due to participate in a round-table discussion of the topic, "Is there a crisis in American legislation?" The discussion will be led by Prof. A. R. Hattan, head of the political science department of Northwestern University.

The American Farm Economic Association will discuss the influence of trucking facilities on marketing, federal farm aid and farm accounting.

The sociological group will discuss a variety of subjects, ranging from a study of "parole prediction tables," to the influence of newspapers and a quantative study of the voters' attitude.

The Metric Association of America will formulate plans for pushing the adoption of legislation now in Congress to change the American system of weights and measures and substitute for it the metric system, now in general use throughout the world except in the United States and Great Britain.

Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, discoverer of the electron and winner of the Nobel scientific prize in 1923, is the outgoing president of the general association, and is to deliver his presidential address on the subject "Atomic Disintegration and Atomic Synthesis."

VETERANS TO SEE RECORDS

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Former service men who have sued the Government over their war risk insurance policies were given authority to examine records of the United States Veterans' Bureau in preparing their cases under a ruling by Federal Judge Jeremiah Neterer here Dec. 26.

Jazz Conception of Present-Day Activities Characterizes Benton Panels

All Herbert Photos

MURALS BY THOMAS HART BENTON

Left—"Steel," Showing Source and Possibilities. Center—"Power," Symbolizing Different Forms. Right—"The South," Typifying Its Agricultural Side.

Murals That Are Modern Plus Typify New Era in New York

Pictures Are Fully in Keeping With Unique Plan of Structure That Houses the New School of Social Research

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Since the night the New York Symphony Orchestra played Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" it has become increasingly difficult to startle New Yorkers. They have had a jazz opera at the Metropolitan. Automobile journeys over the broken surface of Manhattan's streets emphasize the jazz of motion, with rhythmical bumps for accent. Now architects are applying jazz to their skyscraper designs in an effort to evolve buildings that will be talked about. Not only outside, but in.

The latest effort calculated to make New York sit up is the series of murals by Thomas Hart Benton, for the New School of Social Research. Joseph Urban, architect, designer of stage settings for revues and backgrounds for motion picture spectacles, drew the plans for the school building, and provided an outside that will cause every passer-by to exclaim, at first sight of that high, all-glass front—"What's that building?" Not only is the whole front translucent, where it is not transparent, but it leans backward to receive the full light of the sky. Having received from the outside of the building one of those jolts so much desired by New Yorkers, they may go within and get another from Mr. Benton's series of murals, entitled "America Today."

These murals carry over into a new medium the sort of caricature art that has been made familiar in the satirical metropolitan magazines, particularly in the two panels entitled "City Activities." These panels might be classified as visualizations of the stock topics of tabloid newspapers. Like all of Mr. Benton's paintings they are characterized by vitality and emotion, are filled with movement, satire, social criticism. To be appreciated they really must be seen. Anything like circumstantial description would be impossible.

Other panels deal with what might be called constructive activities. "The Changing West" indicates how the oil industry is bringing about new phases in life between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. Airplanes are cutting down distances, surveyors are laying out pipe lines, the sheep herder is starting away for new pastures.

"Power" is expressed in terms of a speeding locomotive, a winging passenger plane, a soaring dirigible, great whirling turbines and plunging pistons, a dam symbolizing water power, and a high tension line representing electricity.

"Steel" is largely composed of a tableau showing the tapping of a blast furnace. In the distance are the skyscrapers and ocean liners that steel has made possible. In "Coal" are represented the activities of mining and shipping this fuel. "Agriculture and Lumbering," "The South," and "City Building" are other paintings in a similar illustrative vein.

Pictorially the murals are sure to be the subject of much discussion. To some persons they may seem too violent, if they thought entrance into a building would enable them to escape from the strident and dynamic voice of industrial and pleasure-seeking activities outside. It might be implied that the school authorities were saying to those within their walls, "There is no escape from the life of the present for those who enter here. If you wish to flee into the past, try one of the academies."

RAILROAD LINES READY FOR DRIVE ON COMPETITION

United Campaign for 'Equality of Treatment' to Be Started at Once

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Railroads of the nation prepared to fight back at their new competitors, buses, motorcars, pipe lines, waterways and airplanes, and started a country-wide campaign to meet the situation both by direct action, such as rate cuts instituted as "second class fares" on the Pacific coast, and by a united drive on legislatures to bring about "equality of treatment."

A full picture of the present situation facing the carriers as the result of competition rising in the past quarter century is presented by R. H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association, in a statement covering the condition of Class I carriers for the year 1930. It was a picture of declining receipts and of increasing rail efficiencies.

Not the recent temporary falling off in business, but the slowing down in the rate of acceleration of traffic that has gone on steadily for 20 years, is the feature emphasized by Mr. Aishton. The outstanding development in the transportation field in the past year, he declared, was the final resolution — just taken unanimously by the carriers of the country—to fight back at last against competitors and to demand "an equal opportunity to compete with other forms of transportation, operating as common carriers, when it comes to handling the commerce of the nation."

The railroads in their national campaign will ask four specific things, Mr. Aishton said (1) A respite from rate reductions and suspension by regulating bodies; (2) A respite from legislative action increasing carriers' expenses; (3) Withdrawal of governmental competition and (4) "A fairly comparable system of regulation for competing transportion service."

The railways, Mr. Aishton said, showed a drop of earnings on investment from 4.95 per cent in 1929 to 3.41 per cent (estimated) in 1930. Action against competitors, he declared, is forced by the marked slackening of growth of traffic since 1920 contrasted with average annual increase up to that point in the past 30 years. The decline is attributed to private automobiles, motortrucks and buses, the Panama Canal and increased use of inland waterways.

The decline in business in 1930 is "more or less of a temporary nature and will eventually right itself," Mr. Aishton says. The fight against competitors is not based on this temporary fluctuation, but on the slackening of business since 1920, he says. For 1930, loading of revenue freight declined 13 per cent under 1929, and 11 per cent under 1928, he reports.

Capital expenditures in 1930 were $875,000,000 or $21,000,000 over 1929. Net rail operating income was $898,000,000 as against $1,275,000,000 in 1929. Operating expenses decreased by 12.5 per cent over the previous year. Passenger traffic in 1930 was the smallest in 20 years amounting to 27,000,000,000 passenger miles—a cut of 42 per cent under the record year of 1920.

INDIA'S PEACE RESTS UPON CONCESSIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

the Punjab 51 per cent representation on joint electorates rather than 49 per cent representation on separate electorates.

In the former case the Moslems of moderation and education have a chance of election; in the latter case 100 per cent communalists will sweep the polls. But the Sikhs, supported by the extreme Hindus, rejected the former proposal and preferred the latter.

There seems little enough in a 2 per cent difference to justify imperiling India's peaceful future. But the Sikhs' doctrinaire objection that 51 per cent even on joint electorates gave a majority, whereas 49 per cent is a minority, carried the day.

Hindu extremists, for their part, haggled over such minor points as whether Moslems should be given a third of the central Legislature or only 30 per cent of it.

Meanwhile, in India, communalists of all kinds got wind of the proposed concessions in London, and cables were kept busy with fierce commands not to yield an inch.

Fourteen Points Reappear

The Moslem delegates under this pressure withdrew their offer entirely and Jinnah's 14 points reappeared in all their unmitigated severity as the irreducible minimum they would accept.

Joint electorates were withdrawn, and it was made certain that for many a long day Indian legislatures would be the happy hunting ground of bigots of both sides. The Hindu Liberals fought on with decreasing hope, offering every other concession but pledging for joint electorates.

A month ago there might have been honorable settlement of the Hindu-Moslem difference as far as the conference goes. This chance, as we have seen, was thrown away by the extreme Hindu group. Unfortunately these matter greatly, for they are delegates in closest touch with the National Congress.

Until the independence resolution at the Lahore Congress in December, 1929, they were the leading Congressmen; they are still Congressmen in all but name and any settlement which they accepted would have every chance of detaching the Moderate Congress wing and giving India a strong center party that would build up after breaking down which is all we have seen in politics recently.

Insisted on Every Point

Confident in their strength in India the Maha Sabha group held out, not satisfied with securing substance, desirous to gain every detail. Two weeks before Christmas they realized they had made a mistake, but the original offer was now withdrawn and Hindu communalism found itself confronted by Moslem communalism.

There seems now no chance of settlement except on terms of absolute surrender to Moslem claims. That settlement would prove no settlement in India where what in London is merely a personal clash and anger could easily become a civil war.

It is greatly to be desired that joint electorates should be salved even if at the cost of concession all along the line elsewhere.

The delegates are exhausted because of weeks of close and hard committee work and the almost more exacting hopitality of London society. The Christmas recess provides a space for reconsideration.

The whole world will join in the hope that communalists of every group will remember that the middle ages have fled never to return, and that in 1931 an India at war within itself is an anachronism. With renewed vigor should come clearer vision. May it prove so. If either Hindu extremists or Moslem extremists get their entire demand or refuse to give way there is no chance of settlement.

Portuguese in the Congo Ask Reason Why Belgians Shun Friendly Gesture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON, Port.—There is a small strip of rich and fertile land in Angola which has the misfortune to be so situated as occasionally to cause friction between the friendly and neighboring colonial powers: Portugal and Belgium.

This bone of contention known as the Cabinda Enclave, although in reality a continuation of the Portuguese Province, is separated from its national territory and stretches in an easterly direction between Belgian Congo and French Tropical Africa, so that on all sides it is inclosed in alien territory.

There is no overland means of communication between the isolated Enclave and the Portuguese Angola, the only way being by crossing the water, or through Banana, on the Belgian side, and afterward the international River Zaire. In consequence of these and other difficulties, Portuguese colonists, from time to time, draw attention to facts that they consider encroachments on their rights, and these complaints are duly ventilated in the Lisbon press.

As far back as 1885, an unsuccessful plea for the two interested nations to coöperate in an improvement of these conditions was made by Portugal at the Berlin conference, and ever since repeated efforts have proved equally fruitless. Such an entente, it is alleged, might easily be brought about, as Belgian Congo has long complained of the lack of a seaport through which part of the traffic from the overburdened river port of Matadi could be transferred.

The Portuguese point of view is that the natural solution to this problem is to be found at hand and ready made, in the fine Bay of Cabinda, which if dragged would make a splendid natural port.

Hoping to facilitate matters, the Portuguese opened a road from Cabinda to the Belgian frontier, suggesting that their neighbors do the same on their territory as far as the Zaire, thus opening an easy way to the river for the Portuguese and giving the Belgians free access to the Port of Cabinda.

Surprise has now been expressed at the fact of the latter not having availed themselves of this opportunity, as no steps have been taken to continue the road on the remaining 16 miles. This has aroused suspicion which should not be entertained against a friendly nation, but would explain the lack of enthusiasm in what appeared to be all to the good in the advancement of a common cause.

A man who has lived for 11 years in the Enclave of Cabinda, writing to the Diario of Noticias, makes more daring assertions, declaring that colonists in Belgian Congo have during the last two years sold to Portuguese natives "tons of gunpowder, arms and alcohol in exchange for Portuguese products."

He makes an appeal in view of the excellent relations now existing between Portugal and Belgium, that these matters so closely connected with the interests of both countries be looked into, and diplomatically broached, so that any suspicions of unfair play be wiped out, and some arrangement satisfactory to both parties agreed upon regarding the Enclave.

EXPELLED KEY MEN READMITTED TO UNION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—The Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America, in annual convention here, decided to readmit to membership all the commercial telegraphers who were expelled or seceded a few years ago, provided that they renounce their Communist leanings and relations.

SOVIET FAILS TO ATTRACT FOREIGN CASH

(Continued from Page 1)

prints and new technical inventions by the foreign firm to the Soviet industrial organization with which it is in contractual relations.

Under this system Henry Ford, without investing any capital in Russia, provides engineers and technical advice for the building of the new automobile plant in Nizhni Novgorod. Col. Hugh L. Cooper, an engineer of long hydroelectric experience in America, is chief consultant for the construction of what will be the largest power plant in Europe on the lower reaches of the River Dnieper.

Planned Tractor Factory

The Albert Kahn firm, of Detroit, after designing the Stalingrad tractor factory, has established in Moscow a bureau of engineers, who are drawing up plans for a variety of Soviet enterprises under construction.

Several American firms, including Stuart, James & Cooke, Roberts & Shaeffer, and Allen & Garcia, are contributing their services in the Donetz Basin and other Russian coal districts. The American General Electric Company, after selling to the Soviet Union a considerable quantity of electrical equipment on long-term credit conditions, is helping in some cases to install it on the basis of a technical aid contract.

German technical aid contracts are important for the most part, in the coal-mining, electrical and chemical industries. There have been a few rubs in the relations between the Soviet industrialists and the foreign specialists, as is only natural in view of the differences of psychology and living conditions in the two countries. Two American mechanics who became involved in a brawl with a Negro fellow worker were sentenced to expulsion from the country after a rather spectacular trial, the chief objective of which was to demonstrate the Soviet condemnation of race prejudice.

Two American engineers in the Caucasus who are said to have resorted to their fists too readily in connection with some trifling disputes, were asked to leave the Soviet Union. But in general personal and business relations have been smooth, and the technical aid contract is usually regarded as a mutually profitable undertaking.

American engineers and mechanics, even when they regret the lack of some little comfort or convenience which they enjoyed at home, are quick to give the Soviet authorities credit for making every provision for their needs that circumstances permit.

Concession Plan Fails

The foreign concession in Russia, as distinguished from the technical aid contract, has met with little success. Since the establishment of the Soviet régime there have been only two really large commercial concessions in Russia—the Japanese coal and oil concessions in northern Sakhalin are semi-political in character. These were the Harriman concession for the manganese mines of Chiatouri, in Georgia, concluded in 1925 and terminated by mutual agreement after a troubled and unprofitable existence of three years, and the Lena Goldfields Concession for developing goldfields, copper and iron mines in various parts of Siberia and the Urals.

This came to an end under very strained conditions last spring, each side accusing the other of breach of contract. An arbitration court, in which the Soviet Government refused to participate, awarded the Lena Goldfields damages to the amount of about £13,000,000 ($65,000,000); but the Soviet Government does not recognize the validity of this award.

Thirty-eight concessions, most of them small in dimensions, are now functioning in the Soviet Union. Their invested capital as of Oct. 1, 1929, was about $25,000,000; but this sum has diminished by at least a third as a result of the withdrawal of the Lena Goldfields. The output of the concessions in 1929 was valued at about 90,000,000 rubles ($4,500,000), and was about one-tenth of 1 per cent of the whole volume of Soviet industrial production. Now even this tiny fraction has diminished in connection with the increase of Soviet production and the elimination of the Lena Goldfields.

One naturally hears divergent explanations of the failure of concessions from the holders of these enterprises and from the Soviet officials. The former emphasize difficulties of currency transfer and exorbitant labor demands; the latter insist that some concessionaires, wishing to make quick profits, did not invest the promised sums in their enterprises and violated their contracts in other ways.

One would have to be an expert lawyer to determine the rights and wrongs of each case; all that can be said with certainty is that Russia, at present, appears not to be an attractive field for the investment of foreign capital.

Rumanian Royalty's Family Disputes Affect Politics and Delay Coronation

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The sudden arrival, incognito, of King Alexander of Jugoslavia has caused the liveliest discussion in political circles, where the visit, by general consent, is interpreted as a step affecting the status of King Carol's former wife, Princess Helen of Greece, who divorced him during his exile a few years ago.

King Alexander's Queen is King Carol's sister and his brother Paul is married to Princess Helen's cousin, so the Jugoslav monarch is in an excellent position to act as mediator in the dispute.

The divorce was arranged without King Carol's consent, and since he returned and assumed the crown he has been trying to bring about a reconciliation. His mother, the Dowager Queen Marie, and the Liberal statesman, Vintila Bratianu, both strongly opposed the annulment of the divorce which King Carol advocated, while Princess Helen, herself, though she has not accepted any proposals made her, has, nevertheless, left the door open for further offers.

Latterly, however, there have been rumors that the estrangement was permanent. King Alexander's arrival is therefore interpreted by some as being concerned with arranging a settlement which would enable Princess Helen, who has no fortune of her own, to leave the country. But by others it is thought that he may be able to effect a reconciliation.

The dispute has serious political repercussions, and was one of the questions which contributed to the resignation of Juliu Maniu, who is an enthusiastic supporter of Princess Helen's claims. Until it is settled King Carol cannot fix the date of his coronation which was to have taken place in the summer, then in September and now has been indefinitely postponed.

While the Rumanian nation is loyal to the King, it is also strongly attached to Princess Helen, especially for the manner in which she has devoted herself to her son Michael, who occupied the throne until his father returned from exile.

UNITED STATES IMPORTING MORE FEED STUFFS

Europe and Argentina Offer Products Below American Market Price

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Heretofore the largest exporter of feed stuffs in the world, the United States is probably for the first time in its history definitely on an import basis, according to Felix T. Pope, chief of the grain section, Department of Commerce.

Feed stuffs exported during the first 10 months of 1930 amounted to 249,266 tons compared with 76,730 in the corresponding period of 1929, while imports totaled 571,503 tons in 1930 as compared with 543,122 tons in 1929.

While some of the increase in imports may probably be accounted for by the drought and the shortage of corn and hay in this country, there are other factors, Mr. Pope stated. The unfavorable trade balance is composed largely of direct importations of wheat bran, it is found. Canada, Mr. Pope explains, has developed its milling industry to a point where it always has a large surplus of wheat bran and the same thing has happened in Argentina. This year Argentine bran has been offered at Atlantic ports as low as $17.50 a ton, about $8.50 a ton under the American market price.

Certain countries in Europe, notably Germany, Greece and Hungary, Mr. Pope adds, have been imposing very high duties on imported flour and relatively low duties on wheat, in order to build up their milling industries. The result has been to stimulate their production of flour and give them a surplus of by-products to dispose of, which they have been offering at cheap prices in this country.

Uniform Road Laws Urged for Carolinas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Street and Highway Traffic Conference, composed of traffic officials from the two Carolinas, which convened here recently, adopted a number of resolutions designed to facilitate the regulation of traffic and the prevention of accidents both on city streets and state and county highways.

Among the measures adopted were: A state driver's license, to promote safety on the highways and not merely for revenue purposes; uniform municipal traffic ordinances; consolidation of all motor vehicle departments under a motor regulation commission; uniform motor vehicle anti-theft acts; periodical inspection of vehicles with reference to their mechanical condition; uniform and impartial enforcement of all traffic laws; safety education; prohibition of city and county drivers' licenses and plates; a law to prosecute slow drivers who impede traffic; and supervision by state officials of erection of official traffic signs and signals in cities.

It is understood that efforts will be made to have these resolutions incorporated in the traffic laws of each state.

EXPLORERS PLAN TAKING TALKIES IN MATTO GROSSO

Expedition to Travel 2500 Miles Up the Paraguay River

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Eleven members and the equipment of an expedition which will explore the Matto Grosso, one of the wildest and most remote portions of the world, in the southwest corner of Brazil, left here on board the steamship Western World, of the Munson Line, on Dec. 26.

Capt. Vladimir Perfilieff, general director of the expedition, said the party would remain in the Matto Grosso region about a year, studying the Indians and fauna and making the first sound motion pictures of that territory. Other members of the expedition include Alexander Siebel, field director, who has passed 10 years exploring and prospecting and will have charge of the animal photography; Vincent M. Petrullo, of the University of Pennsylvania, who will study the ethnology and anthropology of the Indian tribes in the district; John S. Clarke Jr., one of the chief backers of the project, and David M. Newell, author of numerous works on wild animal life, who will describe the activities of the expedition in two books, one for adults and one for children. Radio operators, camera men and others accompany the group.

Captain Perfilieff said a large corral would be built on a hillside with numerous caves, in which the captured animals will be confined while they are studied and photographed while living in their natural state. One objective of the expedition will be to capture and photograph a giant anaconda, some of which are said to be nearly 30 feet in length, he said. They will also try to obtain specimens of the piranha, a small fish, only a few inches long, which inhabits the rivers of Matto Grosso, Captain Perfilieff said. He described the fish as having heavy, undershot jaws equipped with exceedingly sharp teeth which the Indians dry and use as ornaments for their hair.

The explorers will travel up the Paraguay River 2500 miles to the heart of the country, Captain Perfilieff said. They will be kept in touch with their relatives and friends here through Station KDKA, in Pittsburgh, which will transmit messages to the explorers every Saturday night.

The financial backers of the expedition include E. R. Fenimore Johnson of Camden, N. J.; F. L. Spalding of Boston and W. E. Green of Trenton, N. J.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Katharine Starr MacDowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Eloise Hachten, Hollywood, Calif.
Gertrude C. Mayhew, Minneapolis, Minn.
Gladys Latterell, Paynesville, Minn.
SUNDAY
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Carolyn Oberhuber, Cincinnati, O.
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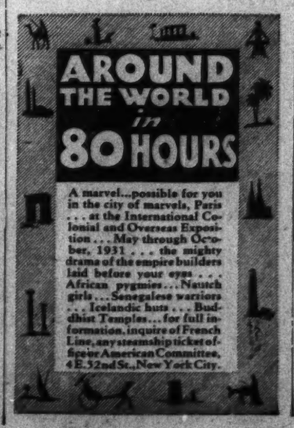
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511 PERSONS PAY TAX ON MILLION DOLLAR INCOME

Record for 1928 Due in Large Measure to Inflated Stock Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The number of taxpayers with incomes of $1,000,000 or more broke an all-time record with 511 in the last year for which statistics have been compiled, compared to only 290 in the previous year, figures just issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reveal.

At the same time a Treasury Department report listed tax refunds in the 1930 fiscal year at $126,836,333. The largest single refund went to the United States Steel Corporation, amounting to $15,205,343. The grand total for the year was smaller than 1929, when some $190,000,000 were returned.

The new "Statistics of Income" figures cover the prosperous year prior to the stock market slump, with taxes on incomes derived in the calendar year 1928. A total of 2,523,063 taxable returns were filed and 1,547,788 nontaxable, with aggregate net income of $25,226,326,000 and tax liability of $1,164,254,000. Total net income in that year increased nearly 12 per cent over the year previous, and the tax increased over 40 per cent.

The figures give a graphic picture of the extraordinarily rapid growth of fortunes in the time of business acceleration, while at the same time giving sociological and historical perspective of great importance by differentiating the tax returns among various income groups.

The figures show that practically 72 per cent of the nation's taxable income during 1928 came from wages, salaries and business profits of those actively "working for a living," compared to 28 per cent derived from rents, royalties, dividends and the like.

The report shows that a huge total of tax-exempt or partially tax-exempt bonds have now been distributed throughout the nation, holders of which escape some of the tax burdens imposed on other citizens. The total reaches $5,374,000,000, on which interest to the amount of $268,000,000 was wholly or partially tax-exempt.

Permanent record of the extraordinary prosperity of the nation in the year covered is given in historical tables giving the increase in number of those ascending to the highest brackets since 1914. Even the prosperity of years just prior to America's entry to the World War showed nothing comparable to it, and up till 1925 the number of taxpayers getting incomes of $1,000,000 or more fluctuated between 30 and 60. In 1925 the number jumped to 207, in 1926 to 231, in 1927 to 290, and in the year just calculated the number was 511!

Net income of 1928 reported at $25,000,000,000 was surpassed only in 1924; while total tax collected of $1,164,000,000 was surpassed only in 1919. The figures show that the average tax per return was $286 with an average rate of 4.62 per cent. This rose from a rate of about 2 per cent for incomes between $10,000 and $25,000 to 16.7 per cent on the 500 or more incomes in excess of $1,000,000.

Another reflection of the great prosperity of the year was the immense increase in the amount of money added to incomes through sale of stocks, bonds and the like. As the price of stocks skyrocketed in 1928 owners sold out with an increase in income from this source of approximately $1,000,000,000 over 1927. Listed separately are gains from assets held two years or longer, and treasury officials believe here also sale of securities in the rising market accounted for the increase of about $800,000,000 in this item over 1927.

Much of these gains were only "paper profits," financial authorities assert, for sellers reinvested in other stocks which later crashed in the debacle of 1929. A corresponding drop is therefore looked for in next year's figures. Corporation returns show a total of 495,892 in 1928 for an amount of income set at $8,226,000,000 against only $6,510,000,000 in the year previous.

A total of 26 individuals had incomes in 1928 of more than $5,000,000. Eleven of these lived in New York and three each in New Jersey and Illinois. There were two in Pennsylvania and one each in Alabama, California, Iowa, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio and Wisconsin.

The average net income was $6196 as against $5496 in 1927, for those making tax returns. For the nation, 3.38 per cent filed returns, as against 3.45 per cent the year previous.

Analyzing the sources of income, it was shown that those with incomes under $5000 annually were in the greatest number having obtained the largest revenues save for those derived from speculation, namely, profits from sale of real estate, stocks and assets held less than two years.

The major share of the speculation was done by income classes from $15,000 to $40,000 a year. The class under $5000, however, participated in the stock market to the extent of profits of some $227,000,000.

People with incomes of $1,000,000 a year or more confined speculative activity to relatively small amounts, the figures show.

The largest share of income from profits and wages went to the class under $5000. The grand total for this class was $5,854,000,000.

Lespedeza Crops Get Start in South

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—An example of coöperation for community good is found in the action of the two semi-weekly newspapers at Chester, S. C.

A year ago the Chester County News offered a cash prize of $25 to the farmer in Chester County who should this year make the largest yield per acre of Korean lespedeza hay.

Inspired by this offer and advocacy by the newspaper of this new crop, quite a number of Chester County farmers planted Korean lespedeza last spring. The prize was won by Jesse H. Hardin, who, evidently on a piece of very good land, produced 3½ tons of lespedeza hay per acre, the crop attaining a height of 20 to 30 inches.

Some days ago it was announced that a lespedeza supper would be held at Chester in honor of lespedeza growers, and the Chester Reporter, the other community paper, got solidly behind this meeting, along with its neighbor, the Chester News.

At the meeting there was much discussion of what the new crop could and should mean to Chester County, and then and there a lespedeza club was organized.

Divorce Politics and Police, Loesch Says, Before Trying to Break Up Criminal Gangs

(Continued from Page 1)

being accepted at all! Even if they are able to pass a physical and educational test they must be placed, so to speak, under observation, to find if, by temperament and natural qualifications, they are competent to fill the position, and measure up to the requirements of modern training.

"The period of preliminary training should last at least six months, after which they should be put on the force itself to get practical experience. The whole experimental period should last at least a year.

Only the Beginning

"But this is only the beginning of the reorganization! The chief of the force should be named for a period of years, not less than 10, and he should be irremovable except for gross violation of his duties. Each of his immediate subordinate officers, who should have reached the position without political influence and by force of personal integrity and natural qualifications, should be irremovable at least until some specified age, say 60. Their position should be one of permanence, like that of lesser officials below them, down to the patrolmen."

How different actual conditions are from the recommendation of Mr. Loesch is illustrated in striking fashion in several American cities. Chicago, for example, has never met the outbreak of lawlessness by giving an able police chief security of tenure. There have been 13 chiefs of police in Chicago in 25 years; 10 chiefs in the past 20 years. Morgan Collins was chief in 1926; Michael Hughes in 1927, William Russell in 1928 and John Alcock in 1930. Again and again investigators and crime commissions have pointed out to that city, as elsewhere, that the times demand a police head with authority equal to his responsibility, and one as persistently and continuously on the job as the criminal elements which he combats.

Mr. Loesch Knows Business

Mr. Loesch, as a member of the Hoover Commission, does not mention Chicago specifically, but he does not fail to repeat the general observation drawn from past and present experience in the subject:

"The curse of the present political system," he told the correspondent, "is the control over the individual officers of the force by the politicians, who not only distribute appointments of patrolmen, but even of superior officers, and use their political power with the chief himself, or with the executive authority which nominally is supposed to name the chief, to cause advancement, shiftings within the force, and removals in the interest of corrupt political expediency.

"Now those shifts of officers who perform their duty are always done in the interest of the law breakers, and the effect is to destroy the morale of the honest officers, both superiors and patrolmen alike, so that we fail to get effective use on the police force, even from men who are honest and anxious to do whatever is possible to follow the law breakers!"

Times have changed, Mr. Loesch said, and crime has changed and been reorganized like everything else.

"The difficulty today," he said, "is to reach organized crime: That is where the whole police system breaks down. The chief of police and his immediate assistants are in constant fear of being removed, and demoted by arresting some criminal belonging to a criminal gang or to a corrupt political organization, and thus today in practically every American city without exception, the whole force loses that morale which is essential to effective work."

Mr. Loesch said the cities he had in mind included New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis and Philadelphia. The indictment was, however, less true of Boston, he declared.

"The curse of the whole situation," Mr. Loesch added, "is that everywhere politicians and politics control the police force—which is the last thing that should be controlled by such agencies!"

Permanency of tenure, adequate education, improved equipment and modern scientific crime detection methods—these are the needs of the moment, he declared.

"It goes without saying," Mr. Loesch continued, "that there should be a civil examination for the police force." But the chief of police, he added, should have power to take summary disciplinary action against members of the force without the formality of a trial. It is often difficult, Mr. Loesch explained, to prove conclusively reasons for discharging an officer when the chief may know very well that the individual is notoriously inefficient.

"If we are going to meet the criminal on his own terms," Mr. Loesch said, "nothing less than the proposals made above will remedy the situation."

Would Discard Word "Cops"

Policemen should be called "officers" and not "cops" by the public, Mr. Loesch declares. The public should acknowledge the dignity of the force and do all in its power to encourage it.

"How about 'third degree' methods?" he was asked.

"They must be abolished root and branch!" came the emphatic answer. "In my judgment they enable more criminals to escape conviction than they ever succeed in convicting! Juries become sympathetic with the criminals because of it.

"Every criminal who is tried, claims to have been treated in a brutal manner, and the courts look with great suspicion on so-called 'confessions' received and testified to by police after defendants have been kept sleepless for days, or where they are continuously questioned by relays of officers, until the criminal is ready to confess whatever is expected of him! There is no occasion for any such methods—as is shown by European experience."

Incidentally another subcommittee of the President's Commission is working on this subject under Judge William S. Kenyon. Its topic is "Lawlessness of Government Officials."

"The great difficulty of our present police forces everywhere," said Mr. Loesch, "is that they are not organized efficiently and are not permitted by politicians to cope with organized crime—protected either by criminal or by corrupt political organizations."

FAMOUS AMERICANS HONORED BY FORESTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Four memorial forests planted in honor of distinguished Americans during the term of Alexander Macdonald, Conservation Commissioner, have just been officially designated by action of the Conservation Department. They are the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Forest, the Clara Barton Memorial Forest, the Gene Stratton Porter Memorial Forest and the forest in memory of Stephen T. Mather, who was known as the father of the system of national parks.

All of these forests are planted in forest preserves where they will stand as monuments to the people for whom they were planted.

G. O. P. REGULARS GATHER FORCES AGAINST NORRIS

(Continued from Page 1)

Owen D. Young as the Democratic standard bearer in the 1932 presidential race. Liberals could not support Mr. Young, but could support somebody like Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, who was "right" on the power issue, Mr. Norris was quoted as saying.

Mr. Wood charged this incident revealed Mr. Norris in his true colors of one attempting to associate himself with the Democrats and to dictate their candidate. By indirection, he ridiculed the idea of any "deep-laid and sinister plot of the 'power trust' to bring about Mr. Young's nomination."

In a longer statement Mr. Nutt answered "the unwarranted charge" of Mr. Nye last week that the special Republican campaign fund set up by Mr. Nutt in the Commercial National Bank of Washington was a "slush fund." At the very time when Mr. Nye made his accusation, Mr. Nutt declared, the facts regarding the fund were on file in public records and "if the Senator had desired to proceed in fairness he would have made no such statement without first conducting an investigation into the facts." Mr. Nutt listed disbursements under the fund, amounting to $50,000.

Nye, Asked for Apology, Reiterates His Charge

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, Dec. 28 issued what he termed his "response" to demands of Joseph R. Nutt, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, for a public apology for remarks attributed to Mr. Nye in regard to an alleged campaign "slush fund."

"It is barely possible," the statement said, "that further investigation may reveal that the $40,000 was not a slush fund. However, the committee already has as a part of its record testimony that the money was on deposit as security for other funds which were used for baseless and shameful purposes in connection with the fight centering around Senator Norris of Nebraska."

Mr. Nye, asked if he had any statement to make regarding Mr. Nutt's direct demand for a public apology, said:

"That is my apology."

NEW ALTITUDE RECORD CLAIMED BY MRS. BURNS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A women's altitude record was claimed Dec. 28 by Mrs. Juanita Burns, Los Angeles aviatrix, after descending from a three-hour flight. She reported she climbed for half an hour after her third and last altimeter stopped at 26,000 feet.

Mrs. Burns reported her first altimeter stopped at around 19,000 feet and her second at 22,000 feet. She said she believed her half hour climb after the third meter stopped had taken her above 28,000 feet. She flew an open cockpit high wing monoplane. A sealed barograph recording the flight will be sent to Washington.

RESERVE BANK OF CLEVELAND ALSO CUTS RATE

With Federal System Easing Money Senator Glass Starts Bank Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland followed the lead of the New York Reserve Bank by cutting its rediscount rate one-half per cent. The New York rate is now 2 per cent, lowest in history, and the Cleveland rate 3 per cent. A coördinated effort of the Reserve Board, acting with the support of important private financial leaders to pave the way to a recovery in the bond market, always a precursor to any business and stock market recovery, was seen in the move.

While the Federal Reserve system was thus utilizing the special attributes of flexibility with which it was endowed by Congress with this specific idea of assisting the nation's financial structure, Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, original sponsor of the reserve system, was moving for a new investigation of the nation's financial institutions which may be as important in its final results as the inquiry preluding establishment of the reserve system.

The failure or suspension of hundreds of banking institutions in six months will be subjected to a careful investigation by a special committee of the Senate, starting hearings Jan. 15, it was learned. Mr. Glass is chairman of this committee. He intends to bring to light the reasons for failures involving hundreds of millions of dollars in deposits, which have shaken the confidence of certain localities in the present banking structure.

Among subjects covered by the investigation will be present methods of bank examinations to determine if greater rigidity is needed. J. W. Pole, Comptroller of Currency, will be among the first witnesses. H. Parker Willis, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, former secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, was engaged some time ago, it was learned, to assist the Senate committee. Questionnaires have already been sent out to many banks, it was stated. The groundwork for the investigation is carefully laid, Mr. Glass said.

BRAZIL OVERCOMES DROUGHT

NATAL, Brazil (By U. P.). Residents of this district, which lies far north in the State of Rio Grande do Norte, are free for the first time this year of the customary drought as the great dams built and completed in 1929 remove the menace of the dry season.

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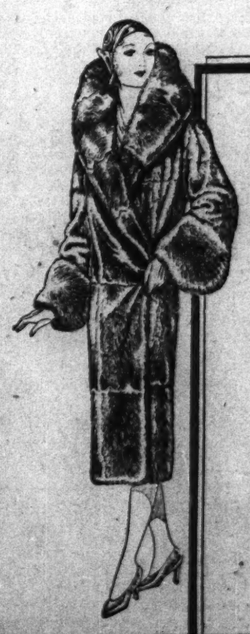

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LITERACY RISES FAST IN LONDON DURING 40 YEARS

'Survey of Life and Labor' Shows Sharp Advance in Many Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A reduction of illiteracy in London from 50 per cent to 5 per cent of the total population in the last 40 years is but one of the many remarkable examples of the progress in education, wages, housing, sobriety, crime elimination, and general living conditions which are contained in the first volume of a monumental "New Survey of London Life and Labor," just published here by Messrs. P. S. King & Son.

For 2½ years an army of hundreds of special investigators, under the able direction of Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, former chief economic adviser to the Government, and aided by funds from the London School of Economics, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation Memorial, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, and other public bodies, have been hard at work on this "Book of London." Another 2½ years of investigation lie before them, during which time seven more volumes will be published.

No "Domesday Book" of such magnitude has been compiled in Britain since Charles Booth published, between 1889 and 1903, his great work on London (in 17 volumes) which has been used by social investigators as a textbook ever since.

Sharp Change in Opinion

The importance of the substitution of an educated for an illiterate community is emphasized by the new survey, which says: "A public opinion has grown up which now supports instead of thwarting the efforts of the reformer."

Much fresh light is thrown on the problem of wages and the cost of living. With the year 1891 as a working basis, the index figure of the cost of living has risen from 100 to 180-187. During the same period wages have risen out of all proportion, with the result that the average wage-earner can now buy a third more goods in return for daily labor of an hour's less duration.

The proportionate advance of rates of wages since 1890 has been about twice as great for unskilled as for skilled occupations, and the rise in minimum rates of pay in the so-called "sweated" industries has been above the average rise for occupations generally.

The consumption of beer has fallen by nearly a half in the period since 1891, while its alcoholic content has also been decreased considerably.

Fewer Persons Homeless

On the subject of unemployment, the rather surprising fact is revealed that up to 1929 the rate of unemployment was very little higher than it was at the end of the nineteenth century. But far more individuals are in receipt of poor relief. The broad conclusion emerging from the figures collected is that in London today unemployment is much the same in type and in volume as it was a generation ago.

Despite the present industrial depression, London's economic underworld has considerably decreased, the survey shows. Nearly 1000 common lodging houses, with accommodation for 34,000 poor persons, existed in 1889. By 1928 the number of these houses had fallen to 158. Homeless persons decreased in number from 2000 in 1911 to about 90 in 1929.

The eastern section of London, and in particular the Port of London, has always been a great center of casual employment, the survey says, and the maintenance of a "pool" of unskilled labor has long been recognized by social observers as one of the most potent sources of economic degeneration. In recent years, however, there has been a great improvement in the direction of more permanent dock service.

Increase in Honesty

The direct connection of crime and poverty in London has been found to be a good deal less than is often supposed. Recent crime statistics, the investigators for the survey discovered, show that in only 3.2 per cent of the total crimes committed by male juveniles is poverty the "major cause." On the whole, there are shown to be fewer acts of personal violence and more honesty than in 1893.

The expansion of travel in Greater London has far outstripped that of population in the years since the Booth survey. The railways, trams and buses of the metropolis now carry between them some 8,000,000 more passengers per day than they did in 1900.

The extent to which the cinema now fills a gap in the lives of the poorer classes is shown by the statistics of six boroughs with a population of about 1,000,000. In 1891 this area contained only 18 picture theaters and musical halls, capable of accomodating some 58,000 people. In 1929 the number of theaters and halls had increased to 59.

People's "Fiber" Strengthened

An important conclusion is reached in the introduction of the first volume of the survey by Sir Hubert. "Sometimes the suggestion has been made," he says, "that the measures of social reform that have brought about the general improvement recorded, may have at the same time weakened the fiber of the people. The test applied is whether the 'subnormal' element of the population has grown. But an analysis of the available data appears to point in the opposite direction."

Sir Hubert, who was also one of the compilers of the Booth survey, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he expected the eight new volumes, which would cost over £15,000 to complete, to be of the greatest value to the Government, municipalities and social investigators, and that it would be sold widely in America.

Only now, with the appearance of the "New Survey of London Life and Labor," does the great work of Charles Booth attain its highest value, for, in the words of that philanthropic shipowner: "Comparisons with the past are absolutely necessary to the comprehension of all that exists today; without them we cannot penetrate to the heart of things."

World Coöperation on Markets Sought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—International coöperation in opening up and financing new markets as an effective means of alleviating the present strain on the industrial nations is proposed by Dr. Richard Lewinsohn, economic writer, in an article entitled "International provision of Work," published in the Vossische Zeitung here. Much work remains to be accomplished, for instance, in China, in western Asia, and in Africa, let alone in Soviet Russia, he writes. Then there are the plans for a complete electrification of all of Europe which have been worked out already to the very last detail. Road construction in the Balkans needs improvement and extension, and elsewhere, too, transportation could be bettered.

A conference, Dr. Lewisohn believes, of a small group of carefully selected men, commanding a sufficient knowledge of the questions involved and possessing access to the necessary capital, might be of some use in the present situation.

NORWAY EXTENDING FRESH FISH TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norw.—The Norwegian export of fresh fish to Germany compared with 1929 has been trebled in 1930. Prompted by this result the Norwegian fresh fish transport to central Europe is being considerably extended and will probably include eastern Europe.

A sales bureau in Warsaw conducted by one of the Norwegian State's Railways' fish commissioners has recently been opened.

Besides two sales offices, one in Berlin and now one in Warsaw, the state's railways will also keep a number of agents. This system of agents has proved so satisfactory in Germany that it is being extended there and also organized in Poland.

The need for fresh fish in central Europe is very great and Norway in its turn needs an extensive turnover for its fish.

Scot Urges Need of New Industries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—New industries for the Clyde are the only solution for the unemployment problem in Scotland, declared William Watson, of the Trade Development Association, in an address to the members of the Glasgow Rotary Club.

In his search in America for new industries, Mr. Watson said, he had met with a most encouraging response. Many of the large organizations in that progressive country had been, and were still, seriously considering installing plants alternatively in Great Britain, Canada or the Continent. Those manufacturers to whom he had appealed had proved by the sincerity of their response that they were ready to consider the advantages of the Clyde.

Under the American intensified system of mass production the manufacturers would need enormous quantities of raw materials and power if factories were established on the Clyde. Not only would they give direct employment but they would also cause indirect employment in the coal, iron and steel industries, and give the necessary stimulus to these trades.

Shopping on Foot Still a Pleasure in Barcelona

CITY'S PRINCIPAL BOULEVARD Ewing Galloway

Lion's Share of the "Rambla" Is Given to Pedestrians, Who Have the Spacious Walk in the Center of the Roadway All to Themselves.

GREAT EL GRECO SHOW PLANNED BY BARCELONA

City Undaunted by High Cost of Previous Fair, Prepares Art Exposition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The scene of one of Spain's big strikes of the past eventful weeks, the central avenues of Barcelona, known as "Las Ramblas," embodies all that is typical of Catalonia's capital. The avenues form the promenades in which the inhabitants of the city meet to sit in the sun and talk together.

In the Canaletas Rambla may be seen the football fans discussing the latest match with ardor, while 100 yards further is the spot where other sporting enthusiasts meet to exchange stories. Controversialists, stamp collectors, political enthusiasts, all have their regular meeting places under the century-old trees which line the Ramblas.

So attached are the Barcelona people to their Ramblas and its trees that when the Grand Metropolitan Underground Railway was built, the constructors had to bow to a storm of public protest and divert the tunneling so as to avoid touching the roots of these trees. Now the Ramblas are to be beautified by the rebuilding and embellishment of some 30 kiosks which form the flower market. Although the sale of flowers probably does not exceed $1000 daily, large quantities of flowers are grown in and around the city. Eight million chrysanthemums were produced this autumn and during the summer over 30,000,000 pinks and carnations were grown, most of the blooms being shipped to Madrid and other towns.

Little Money for Luxuries

Barcelona has, in fact, little money for luxuries at present for she is wondering where a substantial part of the $30,000,000 which the International Exhibition cost, is to come from. The citizens maintain that the state ought to make itself responsible for the large outstanding debt, but the Central Government in Madrid points to the advertisement which the city received and the number of tourists who were attracted.

Yet Barcelona is so little discouraged that it is already organizing a new exhibition for next spring, one which will be more in keeping with the size and resources of the city. This new exhibition is to consist of a collection of all the works of El Greco which are in Spain and of as many as possible of those in art collections abroad. Spanish art enthusiasts believe that this will be the most important artistic exhibition to be held in Europe since the collection of Italian Art shown in London last spring. The famous Greek artist, who made his home in Toledo and revolutionized the Spanish art of the sixteenth century, has always been particularly admired in Catalonia.

But although such serious matters as exhibitions tend to preoccupy the citizens they do not by any means allow their normal jovial spirits to become depressed. Barcelona possesses in fact, in the Noah's Ark Club, one of the liveliest clubs in the peninsula. Membership of this club is exclusive to those whose surnames coincide with the name of a four-footed animal, a bird, or an insect.

Antediluvian Gayety

This modern, antediluvian association was founded by Señor Rusinol, the well-known artist, whose name means nightingale and Señor Ciervo (deer) and about 60 associates have joined. With mock ceremony, headed by a band playing lively music, the members visit the Zoological Gardens on festive occasions. Wit and good humor abound as each member is presented to his namesake. A banquet in a restaurant near the Zoo terminates the festivities.

Barcelona took a neighborly pride in the celebration recently of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Ebro Observatory in Tortosa. This small Catalan town has become known throughout the world of natural science by reason of the excellent work of investigation carried on in the observatory, which is considered the best of its kind in Spain. Typical of the rivalry between Catalonia and Castille is the fact that when this observatory bought a new giant telescope, it specified that it must be quarter of an inch greater in diameter than the telescope in Madrid Observatory.

ARICA DEPUTY TAKES SEAT

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Alejandro Gallo took his seat on Dec. 27 as the first member of the Chamber of Deputies of Chile representing the Province of Arica.

Shansi, Once 'Model Province' of China, Now in Sorry Plight From Civil Warfare

General Yen Hsi-Shan, Its Governor, Is Blamed for Its Decline, Because He Abandoned Peaceful Policy of Semi-Independence to Enter National Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The disastrous consequences of abandoning a practicable plan designed to aid his own province for the more ambitious project of organizing a new national government in China, have been strikingly illustrated in the present situation of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, and the plight of his native province, Shansi.

For 14 years after the revolution in China, from 1912 to 1926, General Yen did not leave his native province, and his administration there was so good that it became known as the "model province," and General Yen as the "model governor."

Today Shansi province ranks with those in the worst condition in China. Provincial bank notes have dropped until three Shansi dollars are necessary to buy one Peiping dollar. Soldiers estimated at 200,000 crowd the Province, and are rapidly getting out of hand. Provincial residents who admired General Yen for 14 years and more, and were willing to support him in every possible way, now feel that he has been a "traitor" to the Province.

This sorry state of affairs seems due more than anything else to an abrupt change of policy on the part of General Yen. From 1912 to 1926 he was the foremost advocate in China of a confederacy of semi-independent provincial governments, with domestic affairs left largely to provincial governors. He had exemplified in his own career the success such a policy could attain. Western writers described him as a "Chinese Moses" who would lead China out of the wilderness of civil wars.

But in 1926 in some manner which has never been clearly explained, Yen decided to abandon his aloofness and engaged in the civil war of 1926. Since that time Shansi has been paying continuously for civil wars outside the Province.

Some Chinese observers believe that General Yen is a victim of circumstances, that he did not wish to engage in civil war outside the Province, but was compelled to do so by threats from other military commanders. But others believe that he made one great mistake in 1926, when he thought it possible to engage in one civil war and thereafter remain aloof. These latter declare that if General Yen had held fast in Shansi to his notion of provincial autonomy, the example of his Province would ultimately have served to convince all Chinese leaders that a confederacy of autonomous states is the only solution of a successful government for China in this generation.

The fact remains that four years ago Shansi was one of the most prosperous provinces in China, and that today it is one of the least prosperous. Participation in national civil wars and politics has been the chief cause for its decline.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

VICTORY FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Cricketers Stage 'Comeback' by Defeating England in First Match

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—A brilliant victory over England by a margin of 28 runs Dec. 27 in the first test match of the present series rewarded the South African cricketers for their characteristically resolute "comeback" after Wednesday's poor start. From the first ball to the last this match of fluctuating fortunes simmered with excitement. On resumption of play Dec. 27, for example, South Africa's gallant second innings of 306 ended speedily in the collapse of the last three wickets for an average of one run apiece, leaving England faced with the task of hitting 240 in two days to win.

The pendulum swung South Africa's way almost as sharply, for Wyatt, Leyland and Hendren, England's first three batsmen, were skittled out for a mere 30. With Hammond and Turnbull together at the wicket the run of play veered again and 101 runs were put on in 75 minutes. The cavalier fashion in which the English pair treated the South African bowling seemed to rouse the home captain, Nupen, to fresh realities of his position, says Reuter's correspondent, and he worked himself into the scheme of things with redoubled efforts and dramatic effect. He began England's rout by bowling Turnbull, went at once to take five of the remaining six wickets and came out of the match with a total bag of 11 for 150 runs—truly a captain's example.

Hammond and Turnbull had made the crowd rather thoughtful by the mastery they had established over the South African attack. Nupen, Vincent, McMillan and Balaskas were tried with the ball in turn and Turnbull punished them all with apparent disregard to the importance of not losing a wicket. He hit one 6, one 5, and six 4s before being bowled by Nupen, who next had Chapman well caught at fine slip by Mitchell.

Their feelings were relieved by the altered complexion of affairs and the spectators now let themselves go and their enthusiasm was limitless when Hammond was magnificently stumped at 164. With Hammond went England's hopes. The remaining batsmen played cricket of the "hit or miss" variety and the match ended at 4:40 amid stirring scenes. The usual ritual speeches in front of the pavilion were carried out before some 22,000 spectators and Nupen afterward declared in an interview: "This is one of the greatest days of my life. I think our opponents have not yet settled down and that when they do they will be more difficult to beat."

This was the fiftieth test match between England and South Africa and the thirty-fourth in South Africa. The winners now have to their credit 11 victories, all gained on home soil. England has been successful 28 times and 11 games have resulted in a division of the honors. The summary:

SOUTH AFRICA—First Innings

I. J. Siedle, b Voce	13
S. Curnow, lbw, b Tate	13
Bruce Mitchell, c Hammond, b Voce	6
R. H. Catterall, b Voce	5
K. Viljoen, c Duckworth, b Peebles	7
Xenophon Balaskas, lbw, b Peebles	7
H. B. Cameron, b Peebles	0
Q. McMillan, not out	45
E. P. Nupen (captain), b Peebles	0
C. L. Vincent, c Hammond, b Voce	2
E. S. Newson, b Tate	13
Extras	18
Total	126

Second Innings

I. J. Siedle, lbw, b Voce	35
S. Curnow, run out	8
Bruce Mitchell, c Duckworth, b Hammond	72
R. E. Catterall, c Hendren, b Hammond	54
Xenophon Balaskas, lbw, b Tate	3
K. Viljoen, b Hammond	44
H. B. Cameron, c Duckworth, b Voce	51
Q. McMillan, b Voce	14
E. P. Nupen, b Hammond	1
C. L. Vincent, b Voce	0
E. S. Newson, not out	0
Extras	23
Total	306

ENGLAND—First Innings

R. E. S. Wyatt, lbw; b Nupen	8
Maurice Leyland, c Cameron; b Nupen	39
W. R. Hammond, lbw; b Nupen	40
E. S. Hendren, c Cameron; b McMillan	8
M. J. Turnbull, s Cameron; b Vincent	28
A. P. F. Chapman (capt.), c Newson; b Vincent	2
J. G. White, c Curnow; b Nupen	14
M. W. Tate, c Mitchell; b Vincent	8
G. Peebles, b Nupen	0
W. Voce, run out	0
D. Duckworth (not out)	1
Extras	15
Total	193

Second Innings

R. E. S. Wyatt, c McMillan; b Catterall	5
Maurice Leyland, c and b Catterall	15
W. R. Hammond, s Cameron; b Vincent	63
E. H. Hendren, c Mitchell; b Nupen	3
M. J. Turnbull, b Nupen	61
A. P. F. Chapman, c Mitchell; b Nupen	11
J. G. White, lbw; b Nupen	2
M. W. Tate, c Mitchell; b Nupen	28
William Voce, c Nupen; b Vincent	0
Duckworth, lbw; b Nupen	4
I. A. R. Peebles (not out)	13
Extras	6
Total	211

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOUTH AFRICA—FIRST INNINGS

	O.	Mo.	R.	W.
Tate	12.2	4	20	2
Voce	26	11	45	4
Peebles	14	2	43	4

SECOND INNINGS

Tate	18	2	47	1
Hammond	25	5	63	4
Voce	27.2	8	59	4
Peebles	7	0	41	0
White	16	3	53	0
Wyatt	2	0	20	0

ENGLAND—FIRST INNINGS

Newson	8	2	11	0
Viljoen	4	1	10	0
McMillan	9	0	47	1
Nupen	26.1	1	63	8
Vincent	21	8	49	3

SECOND INNINGS

Newson	14	2	30	0
Catterall	5	0	12	2
Nupen	25.3	80	7	6
McMillan	4	0	25	0
Vincent	17	1	44	2
Balaskas	2	0	7	0

FALL OF WICKETS

SOUTH AFRICA—First Innings

One for 16, two for 28, three for 37, four for 32, five for 51, six for 53, seven for 78, eight for 78, nine for 81, ten for 126.

Second Innings

One for 34, two for 80, three for 172, four for 174, five for 182, six for 263, seven for 291, eight for 305, nine for 306, ten for 306.

ENGLAND—First Innings

One for 33, two for 42, three for 51, four for 103, five for 149, six for 176, seven for 179, eight for 185, nine for 193, ten for 193.

SECOND INNINGS

One for 13, two for 22, three for 30, four for 101, five for 152, six for 154, seven for 164, eight for 169, nine for 195, ten for 211.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

All-West 3, All-East 0.
Rockne's All-Stars 20, West-South 7.
South 7, North 0.

NOTRE DAME ELEVEN VOTED ERSKINE CUP

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rough Riders of Notre Dame, for the second successive year, have been selected by the Erskine award committee as the outstanding football team of the country and winners of the Albert Russel Erskine Cup.

The cup will be presented the team from South Bend, in New York City, Jan. 2. They will get the silverware and Coach Knute K. Rockne will get an automobile.

W. O. McGeehan, chairman of the committee, in announcing the result Dec. 27, said three teams were selected from the preliminary balloting as outstanding—Notre Dame, Alabama and Southern California. On the final vote, Notre Dame received 261 votes, Alabama 5 and Southern California 0. The five Alabama votes came from Alabama, Tennessee, New Mexico, Illinois and Mississippi.

TORONTO SIX EASY FOR HARVARD, 4 TO 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The hockey team of Harvard University sprang a surprise on the team of Toronto University, at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 28, by defeating the stars of Canadian Collegiate hockey by a score of 4 to 1, in a well-fought battle. Presenting three forward lines of well-balanced attacking power, with Samuel L. Batcheider '31, a tower of strength on defense, they led all the way, and only by a vigorous four-man attack, while one of the Harvard forwards was off the ice, was Toronto able to score at all. The summary:

HARVARD		TORONTO
Everett, Martin, lw		
	rw, Harley, Brant, Ferguson	
Garrison, Wood, Putnam, c..c, Stewart, Bell		
Cunningham, Saltonstall, Putnam, rw		
	lw, Lenehan, Murray, Leake	
Batchelder, ld	rd, Smillie	
Crosby, Palmer, rd	ld, Dewar	
Ellis, g	g, Ames	

Score—Harvard 4, Toronto 1. Goals—Everett, Cunningham, Saltonstall and Wood for Harvard; Harley for Toronto. Assists—Batchelder, Martin and Saltonstall for Harvard; Bell for Toronto. Referees—Moylan, McDonnell and Edward French. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	13	0	5	44	22	26
Windsor	8	4	8	46	40	20
Cleveland	8	3	7	54	45	19
Detroit	7	1	7	31	32	15
London	6	1	8	30	36	13
Pittsburgh	5	4	8	39	53	14
Syracuse	5	1	12	38	55	11

RESULTS DEC. 27

Cleveland 4, Detroit 0.
Buffalo 4, London 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Syracuse 2.

RESULT DEC. 28

Syracuse 3, Buffalo 1.

SYRACUSE DEFEATS BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse Stars scored their first victory of the season over the Bisons, International Hockey League leaders, here the afternoon of Dec. 28. The final score was 3 to 1. It was a surprise win for the Stars.

BISONS TURN BACK LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ERIE, Ont.—For the third-straight time this season Buffalo Bisons turned back London Tecumsehs in an International Hockey League game, 3500 fans watching the Bisons win here Dec. 27, by a 4-to-0 score. It was the sixth shutout of the season for Bill Taugher, Buffalo goaltender. Romnes and Vokes of the Chicago Black Hawks played for London.

RECORD CROWD ATTENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—A spectacular scoring spree in the late minutes of the third period gave Cleveland Indians a 4-to-0 victory over Detroit Olympics here Dec. 27. A record crowd for the Lysium saw the 1929-30 champions come through after a scoreless battle of 51 minutes.

PITTSBURGH RALLIES TO WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets rallied to defeat Syracuse Stars here Dec. 27, 3 to 2. The Stars were leading, 2 to 1 in the first period, but Pittsburgh scored one goal in each of the two succeeding periods.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS
Harvard 4, Toronto 1.

CANADIENS ADD TO LEAGUE LEAD

Gain Point in Race as Montreal Is Held to Tie—Rangers Win

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	10	2	4	49	30	22
Chicago	9	2	5	34	23	20
Rangers	8	3	6	46	37	19
Detroit	7	3	6	44	35	17
Philadelphia	1	1	15	23	65	3

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	9	2	4	46	37	20
Montreal	8	2	6	33	33	18
Americans	6	5	5	26	33	17
Toronto	7	3	6	36	37	17
Ottawa	4	1	11	37	44	9

RESULT DEC. 28

Canadiens 8, Ottawa 5.

RESULTS DEC. 29

Toronto 3, Chicago 2.
Rangers 4, Philadelphia 2.
Montreal 2, Detroit 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canadiens strengthened their hold on the leadership of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the Ottawa Senators here Dec. 27 in a heavy scoring game by 8 to 5. Both teams were under strength, the winners being without Joliat who is under suspension, and Beveridge taking the place of Connell in the Ottawa goal.

In addition to setting the high-scoring record of the season with 13 goals, the game also equaled two scoring records made Dec. 25, by scoring five goals in each of the second and third periods.

CANADIENS		OTTAWA
G. Mantha, Mondou, lw		
	rw, Kilres, Touhey, Gagne	
Morenz, Lepine, Rivers, c..c, Lamb, Grosvenor		
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw		
	lw, Finnigan, Cox	
Burke, McCaffrey, Pusie, ld		
	rd, Starr, Art. Smith	
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd		
	ld, Alex. Smith, Bourgeault	
Hainsworth, g	g, Beveridge	

Score—Canadiens 8, Ottawa 5. Goals—G. Mantha 2, Leduc, Morenz, Mondou, Lepine, Wasnie and Gagnon for Canadiens; Touhey 2, Cox, Lamb and Gagne for Ottawa. Assists—Morenz 2, Leduc, G. Mantha and Mondou for Canadiens; Grosvenor 2 and Lamb for Ottawa. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Montreal Maroons and Detroit Falcons played a 2-to-2 tie before 11,000 Olympia patrons here Dec. 28. The tie gave Detroit the unique record of having played all nine of its National Hockey League rivals in Detroit without losing a game. Falcons defeated six and shared points with the other three.

MONTREAL		DETROIT
Trottier, Siebert, D. Roche, lw		
	rw, Cooper, Filmore	
Huggins, Haines, Phillips, c		
	c, Goodfellow, Hay, Frederickson	
Ward, Smith, E. Roche, rw		
	lw, Sorrell, Lewis, McInenly	
Gallagher, Conacher, Stewart, Boucher, ld		
	rd, Noble, Evans	
McVicar, Wilcox, rd	ld, Rockburn, Hicks	
Kerr, g	g, Dolson	

Score—Montreal 2, Detroit 2. Goals—Ward, Siebert for Montreal; Cooper, Goodfellow for Detroit. Assists—Trottier for Montreal; Sorrell for Detroit. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—New York Rangers added another defeat to the mounting list of the Philadelphia Quakers Dec. 28, the score being 4 to 2. From the start the locals were ahead. Keeling scored first, with the help of Thompson and Boucher accounted for another before the first session ended, with the puck sliding off Milks' stick to score.

RANGERS		PHILADELPHIA
F. Cook, Keeling, Waite, lw		
	rw, Howe, Barton, McCalman	
Boucher, Murdoch, Carrigan, c		
	c, Milks, Hutton, Drury, Lowrey	
W. Cook, Thompson, Rodden, rw		
	lw, Kilres, Jarvis, Lyons	
Johnson, Jerwa, ld	rd, Shields, McKinnon	
Jerwa, Peters, rd	ld, Coulson, Drury	
Roach, g	g, Cude	

Score—Rangers, 4, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Keeling, Boucher, F. Cook, W. Cook, for Rangers; McCalman 2, for Philadelphia. Assists—Thompson, Jerwa, Boucher, for Rangers; Lyons 2, Lowrey 2, for Philadelphia. Referees—C. J. Mallinson and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Aided by splendid goal tending, the Toronto Maple Leafs defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 3 to 2, in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here Dec. 28. Some 12,000 spectators were given an exciting evening.

TORONTO		CHICAGO
Cotton, Jackson, lw		
	rw, Ingram, Couture, March	
Blair, Primeau, c..c, DesJardins, Cook, Ripley		
Bailey, Jenkins, rw		
	lw, Arbour, Gottselig, Adams	
Day, Horner, ld..rd, Wentworth, Dutkowski		
Clancy, Conacher, rd	ld, Abel, Bostrom	
Chabot, g	g, Gardiner	

Score—Toronto 3, Chicago 2. Goals—Blair, Bailey and Cotton for Toronto; Gottselig and Cook for Chicago. Assists—Cotton 2, for Toronto; Miller and Adams for Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referees—F. J. Ion and Gerald Goodman.

GOVERNORS ISLAND POLOISTS WIN, 12-10

METROPOLITAN INDOOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Optimists	2	0	1.000
Governors Island	1	0	1.000
Fort Hamilton	1	1	.500
Penn. M. C.	0	0	.000
Brooklyn R. C.	0	0	.000
Squadron C	0	1	.000
Squadron A	0	2	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Lieut. McDowell Jones, former Optimist, now fresh from South American outdoor polo play, made his indoor debut for the season in the metropolitan indoor polo circuit series, at Squadron A Armory, Dec. 27, in brilliant style, when his Governors Island team defeated a Squadron A team, conceding the latter seven goals handicap, by a score of 12 to 10.

Not until the final chukker were the soldiers able to make up their handicap, but four goals in the final chukker gave the advantage to the Governors Island team. The summary:

GOVERNORS ISLAND		SQUADRON A
Positions		
No. 1—Lieut. Alexander George		J. S. Wise
2—Lieut. F. W. Haskell		Walter Phillips
3—Lieut. McDowell Jones		Capt. A. Vietor

Score—Governors Island 12, Squadron A. 10. Goals—Jones 7, George 3, Haskell, Vietor for Governors Island; Phillips 3, Wise, handicap 7, for Squadron A. Fouls—Phillips 2 against Squadron A. Referee—Harry Disston. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A. A. CLUBS MAY DEAL WITH MAJORS

TOLEDO, O. (AP)—The American Association's acceptance of the draft proposal offered by the American and National Leagues will stand until new action is taken, Oscar J. Smith, president of the Toledo club, said Dec. 28. Smith was one of five association club owners that made up the majority voting for draft peace. Smith said he felt that until a new parley is held the association clubs will be free to deal with the majors. A conference to reconsider the mail vote by which the association accepted the universal draft was asked Dec. 27 by George Muehlebach, president of the Kansas City club. President Thomas J. Hickey acceded, but fixed no date for a new conference.

MEXICO TO ENTER TWO GOLFERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico will be represented in the Agua Caliente $25,000 golf tournament to be held Jan. 13 to 16 by two native caddies, Manuel Barrera and Francisco Perez, 22 and 23, respectively, who have been invited to participate in the tournament. The Mexico Golf Association Dec. 28 wired the Agua Caliente officials accepting the invitation. Both Barrera and Perez have distinguished themselves in local tournaments, playing against Horton Smith, Ed Dudley and other professionals. On the local links both play barefooted, handicapped by lack of proper clubs, but rarely turn in cards much over par.

WELLESLEY STUDENT LEADS

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y. (AP)—A Wellesley College student, Miss Louise Adams of Indianapolis, was leading Dec. 27 in the college women's winter sports contest here for the new Taylor Trophy at the finish of three of the six events counting toward the award. She had 27 points, two more than her nearest competitor, Miss Vera Warbasse of Packer Institute, Brooklyn. Tied for third place with six points each were Miss Doreen Canady of Toledo and Dongan Hall, and Miss Grace Madden of Newton, Mass. The events were a two-mile cross-country ski race, figure skating and a quarter-mile skating race.

WOOD WINS AT TENNIS AGAIN

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sydney B. Wood Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., and New York, added another tennis championship to his 1930 list Dec. 28 by defeating Lester Stoefen, Los Angeles, 8—6, 6—3, in the finals of the southern California midwinter tournament. In the men's doubles, Wood, teamed with Phil F. Neer, San Francisco, lost to H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Ray Casey, San Francisco, 7—5, 6—2, in the championship match.

DODD TO COACH AT TECH

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Bobby Dodd, all-southern quarterback at the University of Tennessee, Dec. 27 signed a contract to become backfield coach at Georgia School of Technology, L. W. (Ohip) Robert, sportsman and alumni member of the Tech athletic board, said Dodd would begin his duties at spring practice in 1931. Dodd will be a year-round coach at Tech, as assistant to W. A. Alexander.

COLLEGE CHAMPION LEADS

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr., of New York, intercollegiate golf champion and Princeton University linksman, led a field of 60 Dec. 27 to win the medalist's honors in the twenty-ninth annual mid-winter tournament. His score was 76. One stroke behind came Forbes K. Wilson, of York Harbor, Me., a Yale University golfer, whose 5 on the par 3 fifteenth cost him first place.

WALLGREN VS. E. T. APPLEBY

EVERETT, Wash. (AP)—M. C. Wallgren, of Everett, former United States amateur 18.2 balkline billiard champion, announced Dec. 28 Edgar T. Appleby of New York, present title holder, had accepted his challenge for a series of matches, the first to be played in Everett Jan. 7. The other matches will be played in New York in February.

WAMBSGANSS WILL BE MANAGER

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—William Wambsganss, who gained fame as Bill Wamby, second baseman of the Cleveland Indians and Boston Red Sox of the American League, announced Dec. 27 that he will manage the Springfield (Ill.) Three-Eye League club next year. He also will play second base.

Chicago Retains Lead of Standing

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	9	0	5	36	20	18
Tulsa	8	1	4	48	29	16
Minneapolis	6	1	3	33	28	13
Duluth	6	0	6	31	23	12
Kansas City	3	1	4	17	14	8
Buffalo	2	1	5	14	23	4
St. Louis	0	0	9	14	48	0

RESULTS DEC. 27

Kansas City 4, Tulsa 3.
Minneapolis 2, St. Louis 1.

RESULT DEC. 28

Chicago 1, Buffalo 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Chicago Shamrocks defeated the Buffalo Americans by a score of 1 to 0 in an American Hockey League game here Dec. 28. Five former members of the St. Paul hockey team of last year were in the Buffalo lineup, and George Sears, manager of the Buffalo club scheduled the game in St. Paul as no rink is available in the eastern city at present.

CHICAGO		BUFFALO
MacFarden, Burns, lw	rw, Morrison, Bouchard	
McKenzie, Denneny, c..c	Thorsteinson, Mills	
Wiseman, Brydson, rw		
	lw, Desy, Donnelly, Heyd	
Taylor, Clayton, Headley, ld		
	rd, Rennie, St. John	
Mulligan, Burland, rd	ld, Goheen, Oatman	
Timmins, g	g, Stark	

Score—Chicago 1, Buffalo 0. Goals—Brydson for Chicago. Assists—Burns for Chicago. Referee—Edward O'Leary, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A crowd of 6500 ice hockey fans, the largest to attend a league match in the Kansas City Ice Palace this season, saw the Kansas City Pla-Mors, 1929-30 champions, score their first triumph of the season over their rivals, the Tulsa Oilers Dec. 27, by a 4-to-2 margin. Holding the advantage early in the contest when McCormick took a pass from Halderson and shot the puck past the Tulsa goalkeeper, the Pla-Mors never were behind.

KANSAS CITY		TULSA
Scott, Goodman, lw	rw, Metcalfe, Moffatt	
Mitchell, Campbell, c..c	Sheppard, Lafrance	
Dunfield, McCormick, rw	lw, Wakeford, Keats	
Halderson, Ranger, ld	rd, Hansen, Trapp	
McLeod, Healey, rd	ld, Williams, Marker	
Byrne, g	g, McCusker	

Score—Kansas City 4, Tulsa 3. Goals—McCormick, McLeod, Campbell, Dunfield for Kansas City. Metcalfe, Keats for Tulsa. Assist—Halderson for Kansas City. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minneapolis hockey team won its seventh-straight contest against St. Louis in an American Hockey League game here Dec. 27 by the score of 2 to 1. St. Louis scored in the first period and Minneapolis scored in the third, but in the overtime Captain Gordon, of Minneapolis, scored the winning point on a pass from Redding, after 5m. 3s. of play.

MINNEAPOLIS		ST. LOUIS
Redding, Lessard, lw	rw, O'Neil, Bolleau	
Johnson, Riley, c	c, Goyer, Acaster	
Gordon, DePaul, rw	lw, Hill, Powley	
Munro, Carbol, ld		
	rd, Cameron, Breen, Kendall	
Coutu, rd	ld, Clarke, Jamieson	
Levine, g	g, Kearney	

Score—Minneapolis 2, St. Louis 1. Goals—Gordon 2 for Minneapolis; Acaster for St. Louis. Assists—Redding 2, Johnson, Minneapolis; Cameron for St. Louis. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods and 5m. 3s. overtime.

EASTERN FOOTBALL OFFICIALS MEETING

NEW YORK (AP)—The Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football officials Dec. 28, in effect, approved the point after touchdown, but pointed out that the penalties for fouls occurring while the try for point is made now are "too drastic." Under the present rules such fouls are penalized by the awarding or disallowing the point which often proves the deciding factor of the game. Instead of awarding or disallowing the point, the association would have such fouls penalized just as they are when they occur in ordinary scrimmage.

Holding its annual meeting in the Hotel McAlpin, the association also took up the much-discussed fumble rule and went on record as favoring a uniform interpretation of that regulation so that on all kicks as well as fumbles "the ball, if recovered before it strikes the ground, may be advanced by the recovering side."

PHILLIES BOOK 27 GAMES

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies will play 27 games next spring before the opening of the National League baseball season. The schedule announced Dec. 27 calls for 19 games in the South and eight in the North. The usual spring series with the Philadelphia Athletics will consist of five games, all to be played in Philadelphia. Last year, two of the games were played in Florida. The team will make its headquarters at Winter Haven, Fla. Pitchers and catchers will report there on Feb. 25, and the remainder of the squad on March 4.

ROWLAND MAY PURCHASE CLUB

CHICAGO (AP)—Clarence H. Rowland, former manager of the Chicago White Sox and later an American League umpire, may conclude a deal Dec. 30 for the purchase of the Reading (Pa.) club of the International League. Rowland had an engagement Dec. 29 with William L. Veeck, president of the Chicago Cubs, owners of the Reading team, to settle final details. Veeck said he understood Rowland intends to manage as well as to operate the club.

COBB BECOMES COMMISSIONER

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Ty Cobb has become the Commissioner Landis of winter sports in Augusta, his home town. The Georgia Peach, who represented this State in major baseball leagues for more than 20 years, has been named chairman of a central committee organized to coördinate all winter sports activities here under one head. Cobb is to take charge of golf, polo and tennis tournaments, horse shows and racing meets, baseball and football games and other sporting events.

CRANDALL WILL COACH PIRATES

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Otis Crandall, who pitched for the New York Giants from 1908 to 1913 and later for Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast League, has been signed as coach by the Pittsburgh Pirates for the 1931 season. Oscar Stanage, who has been a Pirate tutor for years, has been retained for 1931. Max Carey, former Pittsburgh and Brooklyn outfielder, was released as a coach several weeks ago.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Brigham Young 44, Western Reserve 37.
C. C. of N. Y. 34, Temple 16.
Chicago 41, Bradley 23.
Crescent A. C. 41, Georgetown 36.
Fordham 44, Pennsylvania 27.
Fort Benning 46, Wofford 35.
Georgia Tech 34, Franklin 17.
Kentucky 42, Marshall 26.
Pittsburgh 31, Syracuse 29.
Washington 41, Nebraska 38.

MISS ORCUTT LOWERS RECORD

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Maureen Orcutt Dec. 28 clipped two strokes from the woman's record on the championship Hill Golf Course, going around in 79. Glenna Collett set the previous record of 81 in 1927.

HARTNETT SIGNS CONTRACT

CHICAGO (AP)—Catcher Leo (Gabby) Hartnett added the dollar sign to his stirring comeback, Dec. 27, by signing a generous two-year contract with the Chicago Cubs.

LITTLE CHANGE IN STANDINGS

Glasgow Rangers Are Only Leaders Losing Ground in British Soccer

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Arsenal	15	5	2	68	32	35
Sheffield Wednesday	13	5	4	60	34	31
Aston Villa	12	5	5	57	47	29
Derby County	11	7	5	53	36	29
Portsmouth Town	10	8	5	53	40	28
West Ham United	11	5	7	51	46	27
Middlesbrough	10	4	8	46	54	24
Huddersfield Town	8	7	7	52	42	23
Blackburn Rovers	9	5	9	53	47	23
Sheffield United	8	7	8	47	43	23
Chelsea	9	5	9	43	40	23
Leicester City	10	3	10	49	55	23
Liverpool	8	6	8	49	48	22
Manchester City	9	4	10	37	41	22
Leeds United	8	3	12	40	48	19
Newcastle United	8	3	11	45	51	19
Birmingham	6	7	10	35	44	19
Sunderland	6	7	10	48	60	19
Bolton Wanderers	7	4	11	31	43	18
Grimsby Town	7	3	13	34	39	17
Blackpool	6	5	12	39	78	17
Manchester United	3	3	18	27	79	7

SECOND DIVISION

Everton	15	4	3	70	34	34
West Bromwich A.	13	5	5	50	25	31
Tottenham Hotspur	14	2	7	58	29	30
Wolverhampton W.	15	0	8	57	35	30
Preston North End	12	4	7	56	34	28
Burnley	11	5	7	49	45	27
Bradford	11	4	8	61	39	26
Southampton	10	5	8	35	29	25
Bury	11	3	8	47	42	25
Port Vale Athletic	11	2	9	44	41	25
Stoke City	9	6	8	35	40	24
Swansea Town	8	5	10	35	42	21
Charlton Athletic	8	5	10	36	45	21
Oldham Athletic	9	3	11	33	44	21
Bristol City	7	5	11	39	51	19
Bradford City	6	6	11	32	43	18
Barnsley	6	6	10	24	40	18
Millwall Athletic	7	3	13	43	58	17
Plymouth Argyle	7	3	12	34	49	17
Notts Forest	4	8	11	44	57	16
Cardiff City	6	4	13	35	53	16
Reading	5	3	15	31	63	13

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Lincoln City	15	3	3	51	22	33
Tranmere Rovers	15	2	5	69	44	32
Chesterfield	12	5	5	50	30	29
Stockport County	13	3	5	47	30	29
Hull City	11	6	5	54	32	28
Wigan Borough	13	1	7	44	37	27
Carlisle United	12	2	7	48	30	26
Wrexham	11	4	7	51	38	26
Southport	11	2	8	43	35	24
Gateshead	6	7	7	30	34	19
Accrington Stanley	8	3	12	44	65	19
Doncaster Rovers	6	6	9	36	30	18
Harlepools United	6	2	11	42	42	18
York City	8	2	11	40	44	18
Rotherham United	6	6	10	47	53	18
Darlington	7	3	11	37	49	17
Crewe Alexandra	8	0	13	36	55	16
New Brighton	6	4	12	25	46	16
Rochdale	6	3	12	38	58	15
Barrow	5	4	13	26	55	14
Nelson	3	5	13	23	48	11

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Notts County	15	6	2	60	27	36
Northampton	12	6	4	39	18	30
Crystal Palace	12	5	5	66	44	29
Brighton and Hove	10	8	4	37	25	28
South End	13	2	8	47	37	28
Fulham Town	10	5	7	43	42	25
Brentford	10	4	9	53	43	24
Swindon Town	11	2	10	47	49	24
Torquay	10	3	10	49	54	23
Exeter City	8	5	9	39	48	21
Queens Pk Rangers	9	2	11	50	40	20
Coventry City	8	4	9	46	40	20
Clapton Orient	8	4	9	37	38	20

PLANNING BOARD URGED FOR WAR ON DULL TIMES

Foster-Catchings Article Points to Possibilities of Higher Standards

Urging the formation of a national planning board to help industrial development on an even keel and declaring that the economic history of the United States for 1930 could be summed up by the 10 words, "the year was spent in saving money and wasting men," William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings, in the January issue of the American Federation, point out the possibilities for the "highest standard of living ever enjoyed by any people in the history of the world."

Maintaining that the waste could have been avoided, they go on to explain that most of the loss of machines, materials, money and men would have been prevented if commerce and finance had been based on the ideas laid down by the American Federation of Labor.

For generations, they point out, labor leaders and social workers demanded a "living wage." Economists, statisticians and arbitrators were tediously figuring to determine the cost of maintaining a family in "security and decency." All they arrived at were opinions. These opinions, however, were brought forward as sufficient grounds for quantitative wage demands.

About five years ago the American Federation of Labor declared that increase in the real wages of labor should keep pace with the increased productivity of labor, the article continues. "That," it says, "in our judgment, was the most important decision ever made by organized labor. In making that decision, labor leaders took a position which employers will have to take eventually; for Capital, as well as Labor, can continue to prosper only if real wages . . . that is to say, standards of living . . . increase at the same rate as the output of labor."

Taking up the question of "general overproduction" the article states that the term really means "general underconsumption," and goes on to declare a general increase of consumer the only cure.

"There has been an orgy of saving," it says. "The Federal Government has saved so much money that during the past year of depression it actually paid off $745,000,000 of debts. That is a larger amount by $72,000,000 than was paid off in the previous year of prosperity. During this period of unemployment the banks increased their hoards of idle gold by over $300,000,000. Many corporations, too, have held on to huge surplus funds which might have been put to work.

"But while we have been saving money we have been wasting men. Nobody knows how many men we have wasted through our failure to give them work to do. But it is clear from the federal census that every day of the current year at least 4,000,000 men have been out of work.

"At least 3,000,000 men could have been at work if enough money had been spent to provide a demand for products. And enough money would have been spent if total pay rolls had increased fast enough.

"Is it possible to prevent such a waste? It certainly is. If war were declared today, we should immediately mobilize our national resources . . . our materials, machines, money and men. We are prepared to do exactly that. For that purpose we have constantly at work a national war planning board.

"If war were declared today we should put to use our surplus materials. We should put our idle machines in motion. We should put our hoards of money in circulation. We should put our jobless men to work. In short, we should all but solve the problem of unemployment overnight.

"As a result we should increase our output at 40 per cent above the current volume. We should produce enough wealth to maintain the highest standard of living ever enjoyed by any people in the history of the world. Everybody knows that our resources at this very moment are sufficient to achieve all that.

"Happily we shall not declare war today against any nation. But we can achieve the same productive triumphs by declaring war against the present business depression. Everything is ready except a "national peace-time planning board," with knowledge and power enough to influence expenditures, both public and private, for the common good.

"We need never suffer another 12 months saving money and wasting men."

JOBS INCREASE IN NEW ENGLAND, REPORT SHOWS

(Continued from Page 1)

P. Welling's tailoring shop, large volumes of clothing are being renovated. Members of the Master Cleaners & Dyers' Association and the Chicago Laundrymen's Association are handling all the cleaning and laundry work as their contribution to the relief program.

"The generosity and coöperation of the public in donating clothing and equipment," Mrs. Fairbank said, "has been noteworthy, and the total expenditure for all our operations almost insignificant."

New Industry Is Urged as Aid to Unemployed

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Prof. William B. Bailey, economist of the Travelers Insurance Company, believes a new industry is needed to relieve unemployment, which he attributes in part to factors beyond the control of business.

Speaking on Dec. 28 of the influx of rural workers into cities as one of the factors responsible for the present unemployment problem, he said: "During the last 10 years agriculture has released about 400,000 workers annually, and between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 fewer persons live today on farms than 10 years ago. Industry, trade and transportation have been forced to find jobs for all these persons.

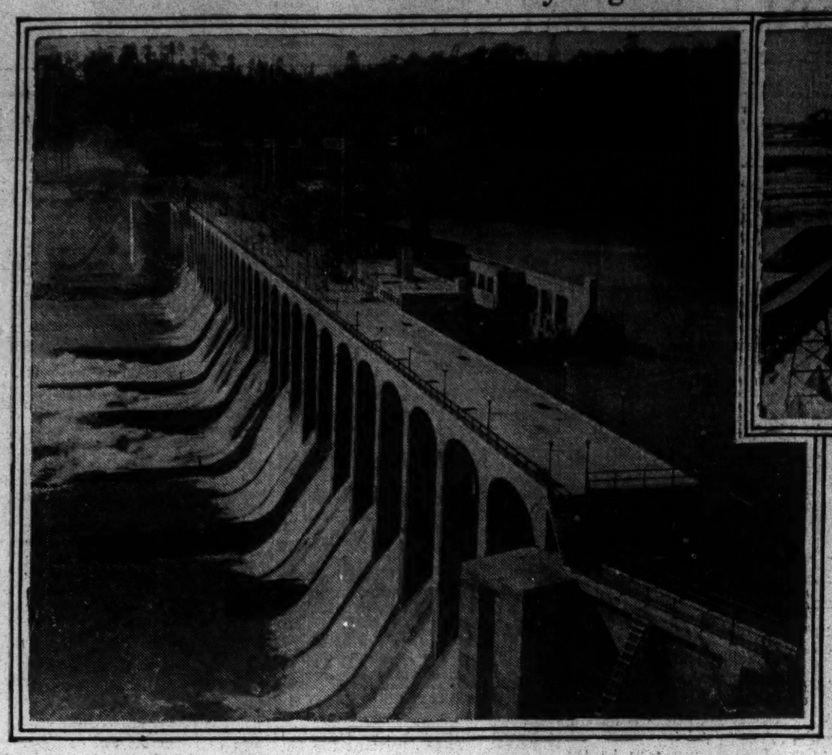
"After every previous period of hard times in this country as far back as 1837, we have had some industry that began to absorb the workers, first digging canals, then building railroads, then the automobile industry. What we need more than anything else is a new industry."

Mrs. Bok Donates $50,000

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A Christmas gift of $50,000 was presented to the unemployed of Philadelphia on Dec. 25 by Mrs. Edward Bok, widow of the famous editor.

This is the largest individual gift thus far in the campaign for $5,000,000 to relieve distress among the unemployed. Announcement of the gift was made by Horatio G. Lloyd, chairman of the committee for unemployment relief. This and other gifts announced Dec. 26 brought the total for the campaign well above $600,000.

Streams Play Big Part in Alabama's Progress



SOUTH HARNESSES ITS RIVERS

Left—Mitchell Dam on the Coosa River Between Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala. Right—State Docks at Mobile, Ala., the Cost of Which Reached $10,000,000.

Alabama's Economic Growth Keeps Pace With Population

Survey Shows That Resources and Development of Wealth Has Aided in Making the State Fifteenth in the Union

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama in the past 10 years has surpassed Kentucky, Iowa and Minnesota in population. It is now the fifteenth state and a survey completed recently by the Alabama Development Board reveals that it has progressed proportionately with its population growth.

This survey, 390 years after the first white man, Hernando DeSoto, visited the State, shows that its rugged hills and mountains contain a wealth of iron ore, coal and many other minerals; the State's 26 navigable streams are veritable gold mines of potential energy, and the fertile soil of the Tennessee Valley, the Black Belt, the Wiregrass and other noted agricultural regions yield an abundant harvest, counterbalancing Alabama's vast industrial and commercial assets.

Birmingham, Alabama's industrial capital and the State's largest city, is center of one of the richest mineral districts in the world. Steel, iron, coal and a wealth of by-products are manufactured here and shipped to the markets of the world. Gadsden, Anniston, Florence, Sheffield also are industrial centers.

Alabama's waterways already have been developed extensively for navigation purposes, and the many dam sites have been harnessed to meet the demands of the machine age. Alabama's present electrical energy output amounts to 1,000,000 horsepower annually.

Industries Are Varied

Forestry and allied industries afford employment for approximately 20 per cent of Alabama's residents. In addition, the textile industry is growing rapidly. Two new paper mills and a $10,000,000 tire plant, the latter at Gadsden, are some of the State's more recent industries.

Alabama's highway system embraces 5589 miles, of which 700 are concrete and asphalt and 1700 hard surfaced. The State has 7000 miles of electric lines and 200 miles of interurban lines.

Educationally, Alabama's progress has been outstanding. Enrollment at the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, increased from 800 in 1920 to 3500 in 1930. Similar gains were reported by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. In 1930 the State had 14,586 enrolled in institutions of higher education. The average public school term now is 7.9 months.

Within the last year Alabama advanced over seven other states in advancing literacy.

Alabama's three principal cities are Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery, each differing vastly in economy and temperament.

In Mobile, the elder, situated on the bluffs of Mobile Bay, is to be found the unique combination of a charming city of the Old South and a cosmopolitan seaport city. Traversing its quaint, narrow streets, visitors are invariably impressed by palms and tropical flowers; by the balconied homes of an architectural type so popular in the antebellum days.

Contrasting, indeed, is the sight of the water front. Scarcely would a visitor realize he was in one of America's oldest cities when inspecting the state-owned docks recently completed at a cost of $10,000,000 and the long file of steamships and sailing vessels berthed in the river and bay sections of the harbor.

Montgomery boasts a beautiful residential section. The city is growing faster than Mobile and now is virtually tied with the Gulf City as Alabama's second city. Montgomery's distinctiveness largely is in the charm and grace of her inhabitants who retain the indelible trace of the gallantry which flourished so in the rich agricultural black belt section before the war between the states.

Birmingham has grown from a town of less than 1000 in 1871, when it was chartered, to 259,000 in 1930.

Birmingham's iron ore supply is estimated to last 200 years at the present rate of demand, with a coal supply sufficient to smelt and refine this raw material into high grade iron and steel. The city also has a diversity of mill and manufacturing plants.

Better Year Ahead, Book Publishers Say

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—American book publishing had an active year in 1930 and the outlook for the new year is good, according to a nation-wide survey published in the January issue of "Bookbinding Magazine."

The survey quotes several leading publishers who reported that their business this year exceeded that of 1929 and expressed confidence that the demand for books would be even greater during the next 12 months.

Although some publishers declared that the sale of books today requires more intensive effort than ever before, the survey indicated that there would be no reduction in the number of volumes published in 1931. Some publishers, however, were restricting their books to fewer and more select titles, and producing those works which seem certain to sell in larger quantities.

The moderate prices of books, as compared with many other forms of merchandise, was held in some quarters as responsible for the satisfactory manner in which the market has maintained its activity, despite current business recession. People read more when general business is slow, one publisher said, and they are more likely to use books as gifts instead of more expensive articles.

Brazil Produces Black Diamonds

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Brazil boasts the honor of being the world's one big producer of black diamonds and of having the only known deposits of that precious stone.

When the black diamonds, or "Carbonados" as they are called, were first discovered, they were thought to be valueless. Today they worth nearly $200 a carat.

The discovery is comparatively recent, the first deposits having been found in 1876 in the state of Bahia. White diamonds have been mined in Brazil as far back as 1725, however.

Due to their extraordinary hardness, the carbonados are used mostly for diamond drills, as they exceed the white diamond in wearing qualities.

The largest diamond, discovered in 1895, weighed 3076 carats. Its market value today would be $6,152,000.

Monument Marks Old Trail in Georgia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—A monument which is both a memorial to the Cherokee and Creek Indians, the first surveyors and roadbuilders of Georgia, and a marker for the trail used by Gen. Andrew Jackson in his campaign against them, has been unveiled in Athens, Ga., by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The marker is a great piece of Georgia granite in its natural form. It was officially dedicated by Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and was unveiled by Mrs. Julius Talmadge of Athens, formerly national vice-president-general of the D. A. R.

The various trails built by the Indians of North America became the means by which the white man, when he first came to the continent, found his way into the interior on voyages of discovery or exploration.

This particular trail is believed to have started near Chattanooga, Tenn., and to have meandered in a southeasterly direction to the Savannah River bottoms, from whence it passed on to the seacoast and Florida.

Irak Road-Building Program Expanding

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BAGDAD, Irak—Road development in Irak is going ahead. There are now about 4000 motor vehicles in operation in the country and at the end of 1929 Irak possessed 4800 miles of roads—as compared with no motoring roads in 1914. Of this 4800, 4650 consisted of earth and gravel road, the rest being waterbound macadam or bitumen.

During 1929 the Government spent about $650,000 on road work, of which nearly 50 per cent was spent on new construction. In addition the city of Bagdad spent about $50,000 on local road maintenance. During the current financial year (to March 31, 1931), it is estimated that Irak will have spent nearly $700,000 on roads. Much of this comes from excise taxes and customs duties on automobiles—revenues which are ear-marked for roads.

The feature of the road construction program of Irak for the past three years has been the work accomplished in connection with the road through Kurdistan—a mountainous road requiring great engineering skill, though progress is considerably hampered by lack of money.

Both the Irak and the Persian Governments are very anxious for this road to be completed. Persia has already constructed a connecting road to the frontier and it is believed that the outlet for the produce of the rich agricultural lands of northwest Persia will prove to be very advantageous to the economic development of that area.

NEW YORK COUNTIES PLAN 5,000,000 TREES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Nearly 5,000,000 trees were planted in 1930 in county forest projects under the Hewitt law, which provides State aid for county forests. This is the first year of the new law under which the State matches county appropriations dollar for dollar up to $5000 for any one county in one year.

Seventeen counties started forests under the new law and appropriated $67,000, to which the State added $48,000.

PREMIER DEFIES LOAN COUNCIL IN AUSTRALIA

Labor Leader in Sydney Plans to Raise Funds by Unconstitutional Means

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—Australia's fight to retain her solvency has been complicated by the attempt of the New South Wales Labor Premier (John T. Lang) to withdraw from the Federal Loan Council. Mr. Lang was recently returned to office on a program which takes no notice of the imminent risk of national financial collapse, and the Loan Council, which controls all government borrowing in Australia, has refused to make available the loan money required for his program. Mr. Lang has thereupon announced his intention of borrowing independently of the Loan Council.

The Loan Council was set up some years ago in order to control all government borrowing and to put an end to the practice whereby the seven Australian governments had been competing with each other on the money market and putting up interest rates against each other. The agreement under which the Loan Council functions is embodied in the Commonwealth Constitution. It provides that no variation is possible except with the unanimous approval of the seven governments. The principal duty of the council is to draw up a loan program for each year's requirements, and to decide when and where each loan shall be issued.

Mr. Lang objects to his expenditure of loan money being subject to control by the Commonwealth and the five other states, and during the last New South elections campaign he expressed his determination to seek the dissolution of the Loan Council. The council has just met and has refused Mr. Lang permission to withdraw. The present constitutional position is that Mr. Lang cannot issue a legal loan in the name of the Government of New South Wales. He claims, however, to have discovered loopholes in the agreement.

Old Wooden Rail to Testify of Pre-Patented Cafeterias

Millions of Dollars Said to Be at Stake in Suit Initiated in Alabama in Which Federal Court Found for Owners of Patent

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An old wooden rail, once a part of the equipment of the Woman's Exchange Cafeteria in Evanston, has come into the limelight here as an important piece of evidence in litigation the outcome of which concerns the owners of 32,000 cafeterias.

Millions of dollars, it was said, are at stake, because the litigation involves the right of cafeteria owners the country over to their profits of the past six years.

Furthermore, in an initial infringment suit in Birmingham, Ala., the Federal Court recently decided in favor of the owners of the patent, but the case has been appealed. In behalf of its membership the Food Service Equipment Association, with headquarters here, has taken up the defense and is endeavoring to invalidate the patent.

The association claims that cafeterias were in existence decades before the patent was applied for, and this is where the old rail from Evanston comes in. This restaurant was said to have antedated the patent by some years, and the association claims to have evidence of other similar cases.

The equipment under question is described as follows in the patent application, but despite the involved description, cafeteria patrons can recognize the familiar tray, the slide rail, and the various other pieces of equipment:

"A serving device comprising a track having an unobstructed upper surface, combined with a multiplicity of removable carrier trays adapted to fit thereon and to move along the track, the top of the track coöperating with the under sides of the trays to hold the trays horizontal in the transverse direction; a multiplicity of depots arranged in sequence alongside the track, the depots being severally adapted for holding and for service of different classes of foods, and a way alongside the track, on the other side thereof from said sequence of depots, for persons to walk alongside while propelling trays along the track."

The patent was applied for in 1908 by Albert M. Weston of Boston, but was not issued until 1916 because, it was said, the patent office could not be convinced that the idea was an invention. The patent was later bought for a very small consideration, it was said, by a Denver interest, to be used in the development of a "groceteria," and the Denver owners, seeing an opportunity to "cash in" on their investment, have instigated a series of lawsuits claiming infringement, and it was said that they plan to sue every cafeteria owner in the country if they meet with continued success.

The Birmingham suit, against the Piccadilly cafeterias of that city, was filed by the Britling Cafeteria Company, which had been given exclusive rights to the patent for Alabama by its Denver owners.

Meanwhile, with accountants at work trying to compute the amount of the damages, a second suit has been filed against the Morrison cafeteries, of the same city. The first case, with the support of the association, has been appealed and evidence is being gathered to present at the rehearing. According to the patent law, infringement, it was said, provides as the penalty the forefeiture of "all profits, gains and advantages" accruing from the use of the cafeteria equipment during the last six years.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Desert Adventures of Chimes and Chauncey

Mr. and Mrs. Desert Sparrow Visit the Stone House

By FRANK DOWSETT

"HEO, chippeway, chippeway, chippeway, weeter, wee!"

Mr. Desert Sparrow concluded his song with a trill, as he perched on a twig of sagebrush before the admiring eyes of his wife.

"Good morning, good wife," said Mr. Desert Sparrow, hopping from one sagebrush twig to another, and back again. "What a beautiful morning. I am filled with song. Heo, chippeway, chippeway, doodlety doo."

"Tup, tup, toweely, chup, tup," sang his wife in reply. "I, too, feel quite merry. But where have you been this morning, my husband."

"Ah, my dear," replied Mr. Desert Sparrow. "I bring you news. The most astonishing nest is being built near by. It is being built of stone by two dogs and a man."

"Oh, dear, how I would like to see it," said Mrs. Desert Sparrow. "But I am so busy now." Mrs. Desert Sparrow was sitting in her nest in a cleft of the sagebrush bush. She hopped on to the edge for a moment. "You see, my husband," she said, "we have three eggs now."

Mr. Desert Sparrow looked into the nest. It was a tiny affair, hardly large enough to hold a baby's hand. In the tiny nest, made of desert grass, were three small eggs, bluish-white in color.

Peep, Tweet and Twitter

"Fine, fine, my good wife," said Mr. Desert Sparrow. "What shall we call these three little birds of ours when they arrive in the world?"

"Peep, Tweet, and Twitter," replied Mrs. Desert Sparrow.

"Those are fine names," said her husband. "I feel I must burst into song and tell everyone on this great Mohave Desert of our three children, Peep, Tweet, and Twitter."

And Mr. Desert Sparrow sang with such vigor that his black bib swelled and swelled until it almost touched his short bill. His tiny tongue fluttered in and out of his mouth, as he reached the high notes. "Weeter, wee."

Mr. and Mrs. Desert Sparrow looked quite gayly dressed, as they perched side by side on the sagebrush twig. Their most striking feature was the black circle around their eyes; and next in order was the black bib on their breasts. Their underbodies were of soft gray, while their backs and wings were almost green. Gray, however, was the dominant color. Yet they looked bright and shining in the morning sunlight.

Gray is a bright color when worn by happy desert sparrows.

"Tup, tup, toweely, chup, tup," sang Mrs. Desert Sparrow. "Before I return to my nest, my husband, to look after our three dainty blue-white eggs, I think you should take me to see the big stone nest being built by the two dogs and a man."

"Certainly, my dear, certainly," said her husband. "Let us go now."

Away they flew, Mr. and Mrs. Desert Sparrow, gayly singing: "Hoor-iedoppety, weeter wee, doodlety doo."

"The greasewood is beautiful this year," said Mrs. Desert Sparrow.

"Yes, my dear," her husband replied. "It is beautiful. This is the result of the heavy winter snows, and late spring rains."

"Never before have I seen so many wild flowers," continued Mrs. Desert Sparrow, "so many blooms on the Joshua trees, such profusion of blooming candle palm yucca. Never before has the sagebrush been so full of the odor of sage, from which it gets its name."

"True, my dear, true," said Mr. Desert Sparrow, as he and his tiny wife, alighted on a large greasewood bush. Mr. Desert Sparrow pecked thoughtfully at a golden greasewood bloom, whose cottony head was tickling his toes. "But let us fly to the Joshua tree where our new neighbors are building their stone nest."

Mr. and Mrs. Desert Sparrow flew to the Joshua tree, and carefully settled their small feet on one of the sharp bayonetlike stalks of succulent green, that, like a crown of thorns, formed the Joshua tree's head.

A Big Nest Indeed

"There, my dear," said Mr. Desert Sparrow, "isn't that a big nest!"

Mr. and Mrs. Desert Sparrow looked down and saw two dogs and a man sitting in the shade of a low porch roof. The man was talking to the dogs.

"Our house will soon be finished," he said. "Then we will go to Los Angeles and get your mistress, and your young master, and bring them here to live. What a wonderful time we shall have, living in this stone house in this glorious California desert!"

"I hope," said one of the dogs, "that our neighbors here will like us. I hope the birds will come to see us, and the lizards, and horned toads, and bugs and butterflies, and busy bees."

"So do I," said the other dog. "I will share my food and water with them this winter. That should help to make them like us."

"Now, that is decent of them," whispered Mr. Desert Sparrow to his wife. "It is difficult to find food during the winter, and sometimes it is so cold out here, that a big stone nest would be a wonderful place in which to keep warm."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Desert Sparrow. "I should feel so much better about the children if I knew they were keeping warm and well fed during the winter."

"Let us hop to that window ledge and talk to the two dogs and the man," suggested Mr. Desert Sparrow. The two birds hopped to the window ledge, while the two dogs and the man continued their conversation.

"Think of the long winter evenings," the man was saying, "when we shall sit in front of this big open fireplace, with yucca logs sputtering and sparkling on the hearth. You two dogs will stretch your cold wet noses toward the blaze, while your mistress and I read to each other. Your young master, being quite young, will sleep cozily in his crib by the fireplace."

"Dear me," cried Mrs. Desert Sparrow. "What a wonderful picture of a real home nest!"

The two dogs and the man turned their heads as they heard Mrs. Desert Sparrow's delighted cry. They saw the two birds perched on the window ledge.

"How do you do," said the man. "Mr. and Mrs. Desert Sparrow, I believe. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Some water, if you please," said Mr. Desert Sparrow.

"Water," Mrs. Desert Sparrow explained to the man, "is a little difficult for us to get here in the desert. We have to fly a long way for water. Sometimes we have to be content with what we can get by chewing leaves, and the spiked but watery stalks of cactus."

"Oh, I see," said the man, as he set a saucer of water on the window ledge. "Then let me invite you to take your morning splash here at the stone house. We will build a little bird bath for you. Your breakfast of crumbs we will leave on this window ledge."

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed Mrs. Desert Sparrow, between splashes in the saucer of water. "May we bring our children too?"

"Of course," said the man. "The pleasure is ours. Bring them now. We would like to see them."

"Oh, they are not here yet," said Mrs. Desert Sparrow. "But they will be in not so many days. They are in three little eggs in our nest."

"May we see the nest and the three little eggs?" asked the man. The two dogs wagged their tails. They had been silent a long time, and thought it was their turn to talk.

"By the way," said the man, "Let me introduce our two dogs. This is Chimes, and her brother, Chauncey. They are English Setter puppies, four months old. Chimes, you will recognize, because she has a white brooch on her breast, while Chauncey has brown eyebrows."

"How do you do, Chimes? How do you do, Chauncey," said Mr. and Mrs. Desert Sparrow. And to the man: "They are fine-looking puppies."

"Would you two puppies like to come with Mr. Man to see our nest and our three dainty eggs?" asked Mr. Desert Sparrow.

"Wough-h-h," said Chauncey. "That would be real fun."

"Oh, yes," said Chimes. "I would like to, very much."

"Come along then," said Mrs. Desert Sparrow. Then everybody started for the sagebrush bush where the Desert Sparrows had their nest.

Mr. Desert Sparrow flew up and down, and around and around, singing: "Heo, chippeway, chippeway, chippeway, weeter, wee."

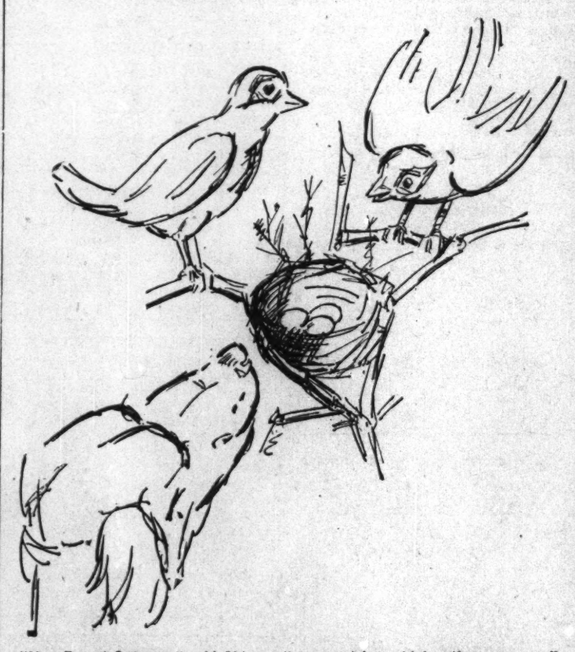
Mrs. Desert Sparrow flew directly to the nest, to see that everything was in order for visitors.

Chauncey rushed through the sagebrush and greasewood, playing tag with butterflies and lizards.

Chimes wanted to chase butterflies, but felt she had to be sedate. She trotted along over the sand, with her nose up and her tail wagging.

Mr. Man just walked.

"This is our nest," said Mr. and Mrs. Desert Sparrow, when Chimes and Chauncey and their master arrived.



"Mrs. Desert Sparrow," said Chimes, "your nest is no higher than my nose."

"Why, the nest is no higher above the ground than my nose," exclaimed Chimes, as she looked into the tiny nest and saw the three little eggs.

"Yes," explained Mrs. Desert Sparrow, "we build our nests in sagebrush bushes, near the ground. You see, the wrens nest in the cholla and greasewood bushes, which are taller than the sagebrush. In the Joshua tree tops, you will find the nests of hawks. So really, there is no other place for us but the sagebrush."

Mrs. Desert Sparrow hopped into the nest, and settled down on the three blue-white eggs.

"In a few days," continued Mrs. Desert Sparrow, "our children will be here."

"Then what a busy time we shall have!" said Mr. Desert Sparrow, smiling, and winking his eye, which looked very funny inside its black circle. "Baby Desert Sparrows are hungry babies."

"Yes, but it is so short a time before they want to fly and leave their home nest," said Mrs. Desert Sparrow sadly. "I do wish they would just be babies all the time. Do you know, Mr. Man, within 10 days this tiny nest of ours will be deserted.

"But enough about ourselves," she added. "We heard you talking about a little master of your dogs. I suppose that means you have a young son. How old is he?"

"Just five weeks old today," replied Mr. Man. "A hungry fellow, too. My wife if going to bring him to the desert as soon as our stone house is finished. I hope you will come to see him."

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Desert Sparrow. "We will. We just love to see babies. We will sit on the window ledge and sing for him. We will play and splash in the little bird bath, to make your baby son smile.

"Isn't a baby's first smile a wonderful thing?" she continued. "I can hardly wait for these three little eggs to hatch, just so that I can see the first smile of my new babies. But what have you named your son?" she asked.

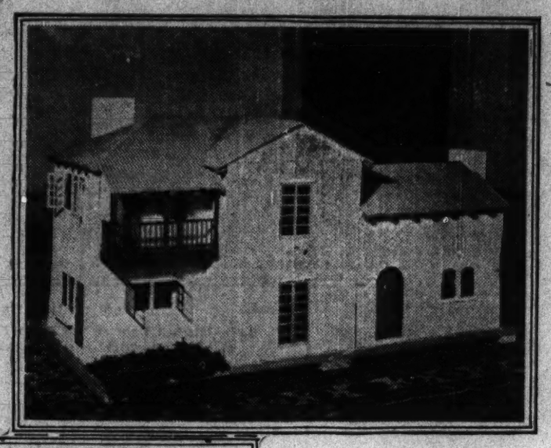
"Douglas," replied the man.

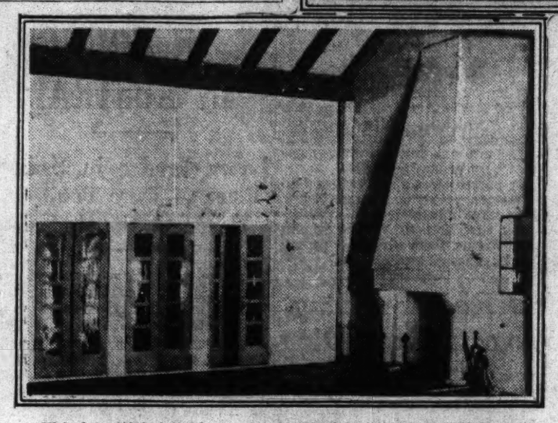
"That's a real man's name," said Mr. Desert Sparrow. He turned to his life. "Don't you think we might name one of our children 'Douglas'?"

"Why, Mr. Desert Sparrow," cried Mrs. Desert Sparrow indignantly. "Who ever heard of a baby Desert Sparrow named 'Douglas'?"

Then everybody laughed—Mr. Desert Sparrow, Mrs. Desert Sparrow, Mr. Man, and Chimes and Chauncey. So when the baby Desert Sparrows arrived a few days later, not one of them was named "Douglas," but the first one was named "Peep," the second "Tweet," and the third, "Twitter."

Doll's House Designed by Woman Architect





This beautiful doll's house was made for little Nancy Baylor of Lincoln, Neb., by her aunt, Mrs. Charlotte Perry, who is an architect. Nancy's dolls will, therefore, have the honor of living in a house designed and constructed by a real architect. The house is in the Spanish style of architecture. It is of cardboard on a foundation of wood, the roof being of corrugated cardboard. The walls are stuccoed in buff, the roof is terra cotta, and the rafter ends, door and window frames are blue.

Our photographs show the exterior of the house and the interior of one of the rooms—the story-and-a-half living room at the right of the house. This room has three French windows opening on to a terrace at the other side of the house. There are seven rooms, the bathroom being fitted up in a way to delight the hearts of the doll family, while the nursery is papered with Tony Sarg paper and opens on to the balcony shown in the photograph.

Two Boys and a Drum

THE thing that Clayton liked best in school was playing in the Rhythm Band. There were bells on a strap that rang for you. There was the triangle that said "Ding" like a clear bell.

The rhythm sticks were colored red, blue, green and yellow, and you rapped them together. You held the tambourine in one hand and rapped it on the other, and the jingles around the edge rang out in time. Cymbals were fun to play. You clashed them together, just like the man in the big band that marched in the street.

But the very best of all was the drum. It had bright red edges, and blue sticks. There were shining rods with screws, to make the heads tight. Besides, there was a strap to put over your shoulder, that held the drum steady.

When Clayton played the drum, he was as happy as a boy could be. He always listened carefully when Miss Ruth played the piano for the band, and he beat the drum at just the right time.

One day Miss Ruth said to him, "Clayton, you're a splendid drummer! When we have our school concert, you and Stanley shall play the two drums."

Clayton ran home at noon to tell Mother the news.

"Just think, Mother! I'm to be one of the drummers at the school concert!"

"How fine!" said Mother. "Uncle Jack will be here on a visit then, and he'll be very proud to see that you can drum so nicely. We'll ask him to go to the concert and hear the Rhythm Band."

Every day the band stayed after school to practice. They had music racks, and real music, written just for rhythm bands. They sat very straight, and when Miss Ruth struck a chord on the piano, they all brought their instruments up with a snap, ready to play.

The mothers made them uniforms—white coats and white trousers. The coats were trimmed with stripes of red braid, and on every stripe were two brass buttons. They had white caps with a red band around them.

The Night of the Concert

Clayton had to go to school early on the night of the concert, and march into the big hall with the rest of the band. When he was ready to go, he said to Uncle Jack, "Now watch for me, Uncle Jack! There are only two drummers. Stanley has black, curly hair, but I'm the drummer with yellow hair and blue eyes, next to the piano."

"I'll watch," said Uncle Jack, "If you play well, I'll clap my hands as loud as ever I can."

Clayton hurried to the school and into Miss Ruth's room. All the children were there in their fine new uniforms.

"Get your instruments," said Miss Ruth, and they went to the table where they lay ready. When Stanley and Clayton came to the table where the drums were, Stanley picked up one. Then he said, "Oh, Clayton—look!"

Clayton looked. Something had happened, for the head of the drum Stanley was holding had split. Clear across it was a big tear. No one could possibly play on such a drum.

"Let's tell Miss Ruth," said Clayton.

They took the broken drum to Miss Ruth, and she looked at it. Then she looked at Stanley and Clayton.

"What shall we do, boys?" she asked. "Here are two drummers and one drum. You can't both play."

Stanley scowled.

"I'm a good drummer!" he said.

"You're both good drummers," said Miss Ruth.

Clayton thought of Uncle Jack, waiting to see him drum. Uncle Jack had never seen him play, and he'd be surprised and proud to see him drum well. In the march there was a part where the drums played all alone, and he knew every note by heart.

Then he wondered if he could say to Uncle Jack, "There was only one drum, and I asked for it." Very slowly Clayton walked over to where the good drum lay. He picked it up and took it to Stanley.

"Here, Stanley, you may be the drummer," he said. "I'll play the bells."

Stanley slung the strap of the drum over his shoulder and got in line. Clayton took a pair of bells and got in line, too. As they marched past Miss Ruth, she put her hand on Clayton's shoulder.

"I'm proud to have you in my band!" she said, and Clayton felt glad, inside.

Clayton didn't look at Stanley and the drum. He looked down at Mother and Uncle Jack, and smiled. Then he looked at his music, and played the bells just as well as he knew how.

Miss Ruth Explains

At last the concert was over. Miss Ruth came down to speak to Mother and Uncle Jack. Just as she reached them, Uncle Jack was saying to Clayton, "I thought you were to be one of the drummers."

"He was," said Miss Ruth, "and a very good drummer, too. But one drum broke, and Clayton gave the other drum to Stanley."

Mother said, "I'm glad to hear that, Son!"

Uncle Jack gave Clayton's hand a squeeze. "Good boy!" he said.

It was two weeks after Uncle Jack had gone home that a big box came. On the outside it said, "Master Clayton Carter."

"It's for you," said Mother. "Get your knife, and we'll open it."

Clayton hurried to get his knife. He cut the strings and pulled off the brown paper. When he saw the picture on the box, he could scarcely believe his eyes. He opened the box, and there lay a drum, a beautiful drum, with red edges, and shining rods, and two blue sticks.

He lifted out the sticks, and tightened the shining rods. He snapped on the strap, and slipped it over his shoulder. He took the blue sticks, and was all ready to play "rub-a-dub." Then he saw a card tied to the drum. Something was written on the card, and Clayton read it aloud:

From Uncle Jack, for Clayton, a fine drummer, who knows much more than drumming.

Through Father's Magnifying Glass

LEONORA SILL ASHTON

VI

THE next day Alice could hardly wait to finish her music lesson. She knew that when this was over, a time would come when everyone except herself would be busy, and she could crawl quietly up into that big chair by the table and find out through the Magnifying Glass what those bees were doing.

The page was open when her blue eyes came peering over the edge of the table, and the Glass had placed himself right in front of it, so that no time should be lost in showing Alice what she was so anxious to see.

There the bees were, all hanging together at the top of the square box, with what seemed to be a kind of mist around them.

"That's their breath," said the Glass in a low tone. "You know how you can see your own breath sometimes on a cold morning."

"Yes," answer Alice. "But it's summer now."

"Bees are somewhat different from children," replied the Magnifying Glass severely; and as there was absolutely nothing to say to this except "yes," Alice just kept still and watched.

The bees hung there, all linked together by their small feet and legs, and as they hung close to each other, the wax that each one had secreted in his body, worked itself out and mingled with the moisture or breath of the bees, and soon began to form exquisite little wax cells.

Then more bees apepared and hung to the others, until finally the whole inside of the box was lined with this curtain of bees, with the wax from their bodies slowly taking shape, until the whole hive was filled with these beautifully shaped little holes.

"What are they doing it for?" questioned Alice. "What are the holes for?"

"Paper Cutter!" exclaimed Magnifying Glass sharply; and the gentle ivory creature started up and obediently turned another page.

Here was still the same hive; but Alice did not have to ask again what the waxen cells were for. With the help of the Glass she could see within them, and what do you suppose was there?

In the center was the queen or mother bee in hers, and around her were her babies in theirs. These last were all carefully tended by worker bees.

Then in other cells was stored the honey which the bees had gathered from every kind of flower in their region. The very best—that which came from the blossoms of May and June—was sealed up for special use, because it was so rare and fine.

All the time bees appeared with supplies of honey. Not one of those small black and yellow winged things was still for an instant.

Of course they were not all gathering honey. Some, as I said, were tending the bees and the babies, and others were keeping the hive clean, picking up specks of dust from the floor, and varnishing it with a kind of liquid which came from their bodies in the same manner as the wax.

"I never saw anything like that," said Alice.

"I have," answered the Glass, "because I've shown it to so many people. Of course, it would be impossible for a grown person or a child to see wonders like these without my help." Here the conceited creature changed his tone entirely. "But all we can do, is look at them.

"That's very very little, when you think of the way those fragile creatures work together just like one bee—build that wonderful house, know where to find their honey, and bring it back and store it away."

"Yes," said Alice.

"It makes me feel how little I ever really do when I look at them," said the Glass; and Alice told herself she would never again call him conceited or think he had an exaggerated idea of himself.

[To Be Continued Next Monday]

Keep Your Pet's Dinner Dishes Clean

How would you like to eat your dinner off of a plate which had not been washed since you ate from it the last time? How would you like having Mother pour your milk into a dirty glass? Not at all.

Well, it is not pleasant for your pets to get their meals in dirty dishes either. Of course, they cannot say anything about it and they must eat what is set before them which makes the matter all the worse.

It is an easy thing to rinse off Kitty's saucer after she has finished eating. It doesn't take long to do the same with the dishes from which any other pets are fed. Left-over bits of food stick to the dishes and make them hard to clean.

Keep your pets' dishes clean and they will enjoy their meals much more. Feeding them is more pleasant, too, when their dishes look clean and inviting.

How the Hungarian Children Helped

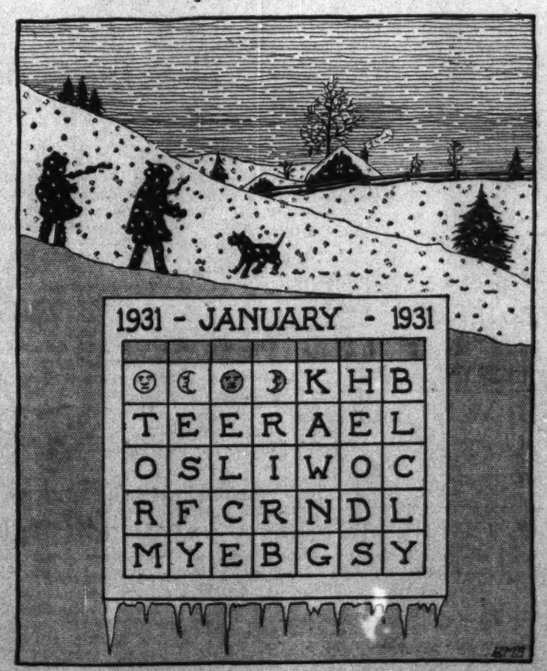
In Hungary, this winter, the Governor's wife, Mrs. Horthy, heard of a number of people who, because they could not find sufficient work to do, were in need of food. She did what she could to help them, and so did a number of grown men and women; and then the school children in Budapest heard about it and asked if they could help too.

They began at once to put aside the money they would have spent on candies for themselves, or on going to the movies, and very soon the amount saved was so big that they were able to make up 2000 parcels, weighing six pounds each. Inside the parcels was flour, sugar, potatoes, and other useful things, besides candies and chocolates.

Then, one day, the children took the parcels and placed them in the courtyard of the Governor's house, while Mrs. Horthy looked down from her balcony and watched the great pile of gifts growing bigger and bigger.

When all the parcels had been brought in the children left them there for Mrs. Horthy to give to the people who were in need, and before they said good-by they stood round in the cold, wintry air, and sang the Hungarian Hymn.

January Calendar Puzzle



January Is Generally Cold Weather Time. Starting at Any Letter on This Strange Calendar, and Moving Right or Left, Up or Down, or Diagonally, One Letter at a Time, Spell the Names of 14 Different Things Usually Associated With Wintry Days.

Mail Bag

London, England

Dear Editor:

I have always longed to write you a little note when I have heard about the letters which other little cats and dogs have written to you. I am a big black pussy called Niggie, but I have lots of other endearing names which my mistresses sometimes call me by, and I answer to them all. I live on the outskirts of London. At the foot of my street funny red things dash past which I am told are buses, but I am not allowed to go far down the street, so have never seen them near at hand.

I like staying indoors. In the mornings I sun myself at the window, and in the evenings I always get one of my mistresses to nurse me. I have two mistresses. One of them goes away in the morning but I usually meet her in the evening. When I hear her footsteps and see her opening the gate, I jump down from the window sill to greet her, and I always get petted and fussed over.

My mistress has told me about Snubs and Sponge. I have had many doggie friends—both puppies and grown-up doggies. When I was a tiny kitten, I had a big, big collie dog friend called Princie. Princie grew to love me and I was not a bit afraid of him although he could easily have put me in his big mouth. I used to love to lie in his bed of straw and hide under the straw, and when Princie wanted to get into it, he would step in so gently and squeeze himself up in a corner so as not to lie on top of me. He would lick me and make me ever so clean. In fact, my mistress tells me that he "mothered" me.

I am now 8½ years old, but my mistress tells me that I am a "Peter Pan" kitten. That means that I have never grown up. Just now I have a little black kitten friend who comes to visit me. We have such romps together and we finish up by licking one another until we fall asleep.

Dear Editor, I could tell you heaps of other things, but I think this is a long enough letter.

My fondest love to Snubs, Sponge and Buzzy and to all other little friends. Niggie.

Missoula, Montana

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to The Christian Science Monitor. I live in the Rocky Mountain Region. It is very beautiful here.

I have two pets, a dog and a cat. They are both very nice. My dog's name is Reggy and my cat's name is Frisky. We also have some chickens and lots of apples. We live on a farm in Orchard Homes, in the State of Montana, in the city of Missoula.

I would like it if somebody would correspond with me from outside the United States. Justine H.

Clymont, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

I wish to tell you how much I like the Monitor. I love Snubs and Waddles very much. My mother reads the stories on the Children's and the Young Folks' pages to me. She also reads the stories under, "I Record Only the Sunny Hours," and the Sunset stories. We are planning to get scrapbooks for the "Daily Features" articles.

I am in Grade 5 at school and 9 years old. We are practicing for a Christmas concert now.

Your little friend, Grant E.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and like to read the Monitor very much. I like the puzzles and Snubs, but best of all I like the Mail Bag. I have been going to an old school but now we have a new school, with about 900 children attending.

Geography is my favorite study. I am taking piano lessons and like them very much.

I should like to receive letters from all over the world, especially from Italy, France, and Germany. If you will help me to correspond with some girl about my age from any of these countries I shall appreciate it very much.

With love to all the Mail Baggers,

Betty Louise W.

Waverley, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Do you think there are any other Jeans in the United States or in any other country who would like to write to me? My brother Robert, who is 7 years old, received a letter from a little boy in Australia. My sisters have received letters from England, Germany and many places in the United States.

I like Snubs and am saving the pictures for a scrapbook. I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I like school very much. Jean E.

[There should be a "Jean" who would like to write to another "Jean." If so, here is her opportunity.—Ed.]

Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I read The Christian Science Monitor regularly, especially the Mail Bag which I enjoy. We have visited each Province in South Africa and have come to Rhodesia, which we have never seen before. Bulawayo is 300 miles from the Victoria Falls, which were named after Queen Victoria. There are many other beautiful spots in Rhodesia which I hope to see.

My hobbies are swimming, reading and stamp collecting. I am 10 years of age and would like to correspond with girls about my age.

Decima E.

Waltham, Mass.

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was 3 years old. I am now 10 years old.

I have two kittens. Their names are Jack and Jill. I would like many pets of all kinds. I used to live near a woody place, and then many kinds of birds and rabbits came into the back yard. Mother would throw bread out for the birds. It was funny to watch the baby starlings peck the mother bird for food.

I would like to correspond with children from any part of the world.

Cynthia K.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Dorothy E. (9), Everett, Mass.

Jean M. (9), Brooklyn, N. Y.—Especially from China, Japan, Holland, Switzerland and Germany.

Dolores C. (10), Deer Lodge, Mont.

Virginia A. (10), South Charleston, W. Va.—Especially from foreign countries.

Evelyn L. (10), Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boys

Duane G. ((11), Los Angeles, Calif. Especially from Canada, England and Spain.

William C. (10), Monrovia, Calif.—Interested in stamps.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

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3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to Christmas Tree Puzzle published Dec. 22:

Christmas, holiday, greetings, love, gifts, parties, toys, fun, sports.

MOTHERS

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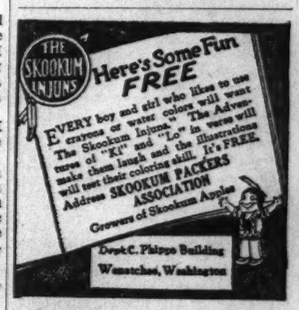
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THE HOME FORUM

Poetry Walks in Gardens

IT SEEMS almost too appropriate that I should wash the soil from my fingers before beginning this essay. But so it is. For it is planting time: First swallow day and true April weather, rain and sunshine both together. Also, I have riches, one hundred pansy roots almost in bloom, which I am setting under the windows of the house on the south side at the foot of the rose trees. I shall not tell you all their names, but already, in imagination, I see them in flower: Masterpiece and Peacock, purple and beautiful beneath Lady Ashdown's lovely pink; Fairy Queen and Blue Emperor, close to General Jacqueminot's brilliant scarlet-crimson glories. I should like to have planted more, but showers from the east have driven me indoors and so, with the gardening mood still strong upon me, I have gathered together all the gardening books I posses. I mean to read what wise men have said about gardens and trees and flowers and meditate a garden essay, at any rate until there is a rainbow and the sun beckons again.

Great precedents might be imagined for such a procedure. There is Addison, for example, who, coming in from working in that lovely rambling garden of his with its little wandering rill, its pear and oak and apple trees, sits down to write Number 477 of "The Spectator,"—his gardening essay; not forgetting to mention in it those "flowerlets of ten thousand different colors, some of them the darlings of the field and hedgerow" that he so much loves, as well as his rows of colewort and cabbages with the nameless little pot herbs "that spring up in full fragrancy and rendure among them." There was John Woodridge, too, a genuine gardener who left off his outdoor labors to write the Systema Horticulturæ (1677), in which he says that "a garden is the only complete and permanent inanimate object of delight the world affords, ever complying with our various and mutable thoughts, feeding us and supplying our fancies with daily novels."

My garden is not a large one, but it contains what Addison would have liked, "a confusion of kitchen and orchard and flower garden intermixed and interwoven"; also, some flowers out of the common hedge, field and meadow—woodruff, primroses and wild forget-me-not with whole masses of lily-of-the-valley. Tansy I grow, too, and lavender; and my rosemary bush flourishes exceedingly, showing me, if I am to believe the old adage, that in my home the mistress is the master. A little orchard is mine, flanked by an espalier that will soon be a tall screen of fairylike apple blossom, and here my pear trees grow and my gooseberries and currants black and red and yellow. And here too come blackbirds and throstles in summer time to taste of these unguarded luxuries. Maybe because of this, I can enjoy from my little shrubbery what Addison, again, liked so much, "concerts of singing birds full and harmonious." But this may have come about because, as I have been told (and have proved from an old map) that the land our garden occupies was once an ancient meadow bearing (in Welsh) the name of "the field of the singing birds." It rejoices me to think that, so far from depreciating this scrap of real estate, apparently once wholly the property of the feathered people, by their planting of beautiful trees in the garden, my parents actually improved their demesne. So far from ousting the original inhabitants, they were able to provide them with more secluded nesting places and loftier points of vantage for triumphant song.

There are many trees in our garden. Sitting on a summer morning beneath the silver poplar, the birch, or the acacia and hearing some sweet songster trill to me his lay from overhead, I am in the position of that lady, told about by Thomas Hardy, and if I knew the language of the trees might hear my favorite plane or fern-oak or chestnut say:

I have done all I could
For that lady I know! Through the heats I have shaded her,
Drawn to her songsters when the summer jaded her,
Home from the heath or the wood.

Furthest off from observation, most sheltered from rough winds, is a grassy corner of the garden kept for refreshment and friends. This would have pleased that other garden lover whom I mentioned—John Woodridge, who so wisely observed: "It is not the least part of the pleasures of a garden to walk and refresh yourself with our friends and acquaintances, or else alone retired from the cares of the world, or apart from company that sometimes may prove burthensome to you." Though offering retirement from the world's cares, I cannot claim for my garden complete retirement from its noises; because, though hidden by a thick thorn hedge and many beautiful trees, there runs all along one side of it a great high road. This does not spoil its atmosphere as a holiday resort, however, because it is an old romantic road and always at this time of year, in fact all through the summer, is thronged with nature lovers whom I like to imagine to be admiring my flowering pink chestnut, hawthorn, barberry, lilac and laburnum as they drive toward that wonderful West where hills, vales and waterfalls await them.

The fact is I feel great sympathy for those travelers, flying away from the grimy streets, the mill whistles, the clogs and the clatter of Lancashire and Yorkshire mill towns: because I, too, once lived in a city and well remember how, when spring came, with no garden, I used to think longingly of the green countryside, with

Primroses opening their innocent faces,
Cowslips scattered abroad,
Bluebells mimicking summer skies,
And the song of the thrush outpoured.

It was in the city, however, that I learned what has brought me to love and appreciate a garden; so the multitudes passing by do not trouble me. They have heard the call of Spring, think I to myself, and off they go to find her; and, thinking this, it seems to me that my garden is still "a place of spiritual repose, stillness, peace, refreshment and delight."

It was not, of course, at all heroic of me to come in and write all this, instead of planting my pansies. But the rain came and Mr. Trusty, our gardener, came too and, as so often happens, it was he who put in the pansies whilst I watched him from the library windows. As for the gardening books and the wisdom of great gardeners of old days, I found it phenomenal, and, kept indoors for a continuous week by a cold and tardy April, read little else. There was Newton, a very old-fashioned author, with his Herbal who remarked: "Consider, gentle reader, what shifts he shall be put to and how raw he must needs be, in explanation of metaphors, resemblances and comparisons, that is ignorant of the nature of herbs and plants from whence their similitudes be taken, for the enlightening and garnishing of sentences." But, strangely enough, it was not of sentences, but of aromatic odors and old days that Newton made me think; so I straightway got me a nurseryman's catalogue and enjoyed the thought of adding dill and spearmint, rue and coriander to my thyme and marjoram and fennel.

Peeping into such old books as told of the history of gardening, too, I found many a curious scrap of treasure. I learned how Milton, imagining a garden rich in crisped brooks, mazy rills and with a wild profusion of loosely scattered flowers, set a new fashion in gardening; how John Evelyn assigned allegoric meanings to the arbor, lake, mount, and portico once popular in gardens; how John Winthrop of Boston likened the sweet air, and the smell from off the fields of New England as the Puritans approached her shores, to "the smell of a garden."

The spirit of poetry certainly wakes in gardens, be they great or small, arranged for profit, study or delight. It is a cheering thought that anyone living outside a great city can, with so little effort, make himself one.

G. T.

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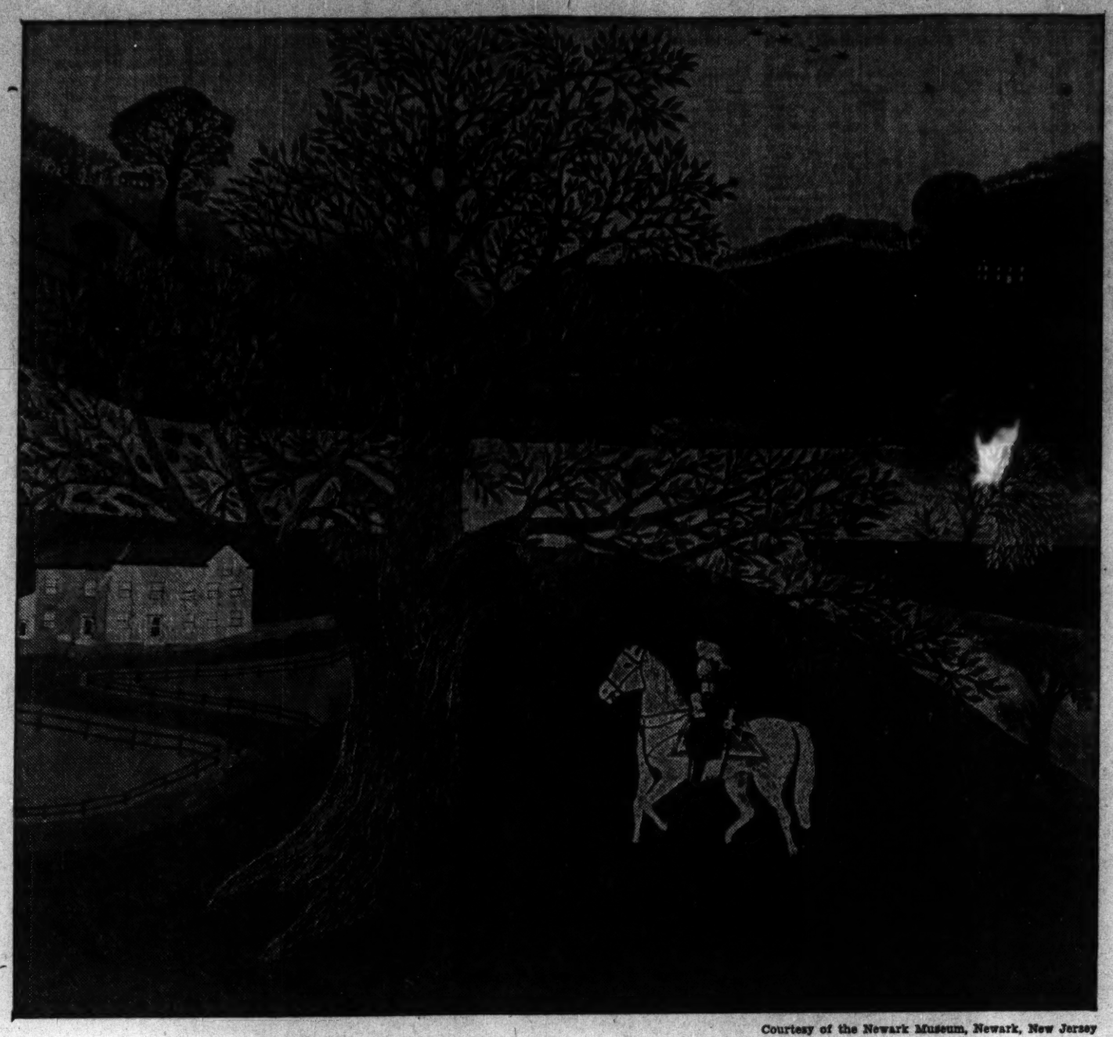

Courtesy of the Newark Museum, Newark, New Jersey

George Washington Under Council Tree. From a Painting by Joseph Pickett

Wild Ducks

Swift in October comes the night,
Clear and cold as a shining blade,
Loud with the sound of wings in flight,
High in the darkness undismayed;
Steering their way from star to star,
Herding the host with reed-note words,
Over the country dim and far,
Brave and resistless go the birds.

Out of the island waters brown,
Leaving the highland streams in spate,
Over the mountain's snow-tipped crown
They hurry where Southern haunts await;
And downward slipping from midnight skies,
Their music sounds like an elfin horn
Calling to magical enterprise
Over the sleeping hills of Lorn.

Farther, fainter, I hear them go,
And farther yet, till the wild sounds cease,
Leaving the Northern wind to blow
Softly over a night of peace;
But still in my heart the echoes wake,
Crying long of enchanted things,
The wide free road that the travelers take,
The eager urge of unfettered wings.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

The Sun a Star

We have had occasion to see that this sun of ours is a magnificent globe immensely larger than the greatest of his planets, while the greatest of these planets is immensely larger than this earth; but now we are to learn that our sun is, indeed, only a star not nearly so bright as many of those which shine over our heads every night. We are comparatively close to the sun, so that we are able to enjoy his beautiful light and cheering heat. Each of those other myriads of stars is a sun, and the splendor of these distant suns is often far greater than that of our own. We are, however, so enormously far from them that they appear dwindled down to insignificance. To judge impartially between our sun or star and such a sun or star as Sirius we should stand half way between the two; it is impossible to make a fair estimate when we find ourselves situated close to one star and a million times as far from the other. After allowance is made for the imperfections of our point of view, we are enabled to realize the majestic truth that the sun is no more than a star, and that the other stars are no less than suns. This gives us an imposing idea of the extent and the magnificence of the universe in which we are situated.

Look up at the sky at night—you will see a host of stars; try to think that every one of them is itself a sun. It may probably be that those stars have planets circulating round them, but it is hopeless for us to hope to see such planets. Were you standing on one of those stars and looking toward our system, you would not perceive the sun to be the brilliant and gorgeous object that we know so well. If you could see him at all, he would merely seem like a star, not nearly as bright as many of those you can see at night. Even if you had the biggest of telescopes to aid your vision, you could never discern from one of those bodies the plants which surround the sun. No astronomer in the stars could see Jupiter even if his sight were a thousand times as good or his telescopes a thousand times as powerful as any sight or telescope that we know. So minute an object as our earth would, of course, be still more hopelessly beyond the possibility of vision.—From "Star-Land." by SIR ROBERT BALL, F. R. S.

A Moment

The beaten silver waters cut
By the prow of our ship,
Send off stars of phosphorous
To vie with stars overhead.
Nothing but sky and the starlight,
And a stretch of limitless sea,
Nothing but peace and dominion,—
Silence, and immensity.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

THE Newark Museum recently held an exhibition of American Primitive Art. Among the pictures were two by Joseph Pickett of New Hope, Pennsylvania. This painter took his art very seriously, but until recently, no one else did. Now he is hailed by more than one critic as the Rousseau of America.

As a young man, Joseph Pickett was a barker in a show and a very good barker, with his big voice, tall physique and fine clothes. Then he fell in love with a little lady who insisted that the show business was not a vocation for a husband, so Joe, as he is called by his townspeople, renounced the show, and opened a little grocery store in New Hope. He prospered, moved to larger quarters, added general merchandise to his stock and had the most flourishing store in New Hope. However, the instinct for the dramatic which had lain dormant all this time, asserted itself and manifested itself through the medium of paint and brushes.

By this time, the vicinity of New Hope had been found to have most lovely painting material and several well-known artists went there to live. These men were academically trained and able. They offered suggestions to Joe Pickett, who listened to their kindly instruction but did not attempt to apply it. Although he had an innate sense of composition and his pictures are beautifully patterned, he had no idea of drawing or proportion or perspective. However, this did not deter him from his sincere self-expression; so today one enjoys in his canvases a quaint naïve quality for which certain of our contemporary modernists are ardently striving.

Washington crossed the Delaware just eight miles below New Hope and that country abounds in Washington's headquarters, the churches he attended and mills which ground his flour. On the outskirts of the village, on what is known as the Richard Ely Place, stood a huge chestnut tree under which Washington and his officers planned their movements. Since then the tree has been known as the "Council Tree" and is the subject of Joseph Pickett's painting. His widow placed some of his pictures in the grocery store window to sell. An artist, delighted with the design, the childlike portrayal and the evident sincerity, bought several, among them the "George Washington under the Council Tree." Later he sold two of them to their present owner, R. Moore Price, who loaned them to the Newark Museum. In spite of the fact that Joseph Pickett always had faith in himself, he might be surprised if he could see how seriously some critics regard his work at present and reproduce them in the photogravure section of some of our largest dailies.

Thoreau Lived Concord

Just where Concord leaves off and Thoreau begins is hard to define; their respective lives, human and natural, are fused into one being. Today Concord still retains its character as a New England town, richly endowed with natural beauty and historical associations. Despite a certain vanity, an indigenous sense of superiority, Concord remains one of the loveliest and most enjoyable towns in New England, with a clearly defined character. Tourists rattle through in lumbering motor-buses; the aliens have slipped in by the back way. But Concord does not yield in beauty or dignity; indeed, perhaps it is now more sententiously Concord than it was when Thoreau lived there.

To saunter through Concord today is to marvel at the fullness of her expression through Thoreau. He did not merely describe the country and village and record the facts of the native phenomena. Beyond all that, his spirit was the spirit of Concord; he gave out Concord with every breath; he lived Concord.—J. BROOKS ATKINSON, in "Thoreau, the Cosmic Yankee."

Η ΤΕΧΝΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΙΣΘΑΙ ΑΓΑΘΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Μὲ τὴν νεωτέραν σκέψιν βαθέως ἀπερροφημένην εἰς ἀκαδημαϊκὴν ἐκπαίδευσιν, ἡ ἐκ τῶν βιβλίων γνῶσις γίνεται ἐνίοτε παραδεκτὴ ὡς ἀρχὴ καὶ τέλος τῆς ἐκπαιδεύσεως. Ἡ τέχνη συχνάκις λελανθασμένως θεωρεῖται ὅτι ἐννοεῖ μόναν ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον ἀνήκει εἰς εἰκόνας, ζωγραφίας, ἀγάλματα, καὶ εἰς τὴν κατασκευὴν αὐτῶν. Ἀλλὰ τὸ νὰ γνωρίζῃ τις σαφῶς τὴν τέχνην, εἶναι νὰ γνωρίζῃ ὅλα τὰ καλὰ τῆς ζωῆς. Ἡ ἐκτίμησις τῆς τέχνης ταύτης ἴσως νὰ ἀποκτᾶται εὐκολώτερον διὰ τῆς βοηθείας τῶν βιβλίων, ἀλλὰ δὲν ἐξαρτᾶται ἀπὸ τοιαύτην γνῶσιν· ἡ τέχνη ἔχει εὐρυτέραν σημασίαν. Λάβε, παραδείγματος χάριν, τὴν τέχνην τοῦ εἶσθαι ἀγαθός. Ἡ ἐκτίμησις τῆς τέχνης καὶ τῆς μουσικῆς διδάσκεται εἰς τὰ σχολεῖα, ἀλλὰ ἡ ἐκτίμησις τῶν φιλοφρόνων λόγων καὶ πράξεων δὲν συγκαταλέγεται εἰς τὰ ἐκπαιδευτικὰ προγράμματα, ἂν καὶ ἡ τέχνη αὕτη εἶναι κάτι ἀναγκαῖον, καὶ δέον νὰ γίνεται χρῆσις αὐτῆς καθ' ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν.

Εἶναι ἀρκετὰ μεγάλη τέχνη νὰ κάμῃ τις τὸ πρέπον μὲ τὸν πρέποντα τρόπον· νὰ λέγῃ ἕνα μειλίχιον λόγον μὲ μειλίχιον τρόπον· νὰ κάμῃ μίαν καλὴν πρᾶξιν μὲ καλὸν τρόπον! Εὐκαιρίαι διὰ καλὰς πράξεις δέον νὰ ζητῶνται ἐν τῇ καθημερινῇ πείρᾳ, καὶ κάθε καλὸς λόγος ἢ πρᾶξις πρέπει νὰ ἀναγνωρίζεται. Ὁ Henry Drummond γράφει· "Τὸ μέγιστον πρᾶγμα,' λέγει τις, 'τὸ ὁποῖον εἷς ἄνθρωπος δύναται νὰ κάμῃ διὰ τὸν Οὐρανίον του Πατέρα, εἶναι νὰ εἶναι καλοκάγαθος εἰς μερικὰ ἐκ τῶν τέκνων Του.' Ἀπορῶ πῶς εἶναι ὥστε ὅλοι ἡμεῖς νὰ μὴν εἴμεθα πλέον φιλόφρονες ἀφ' ὅτι εἴμεθα; Πόσον τὸ χρειάζεται ὁ κόσμος! Πόσον ἀλανθάνστως διατηρεῖται ἐν τῇ μνήμῃ!"

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς περιεφέρετο κάμνων καλόν. Ἕκαστον μέρος ὅπερ ἐπεσκέφθη ἐβοηθήθη ἕνεκεν τῆς παρουσίας του, ἕκαστος ηὐλογήθη ἀκούσας τὸ ἄγγελμά του περὶ τῆς ἀγαθότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἐδίδαξε τοὺς μαθητάς του περὶ τοῦ εἶσθαι ἀγαθός. "Ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἐχθρούς σας," εἶπε, "καὶ ἀγαθοποιεῖτε, καὶ δανείζετε, μηδεμίαν ἀπολαβὴν ἐλπίζοντες· καὶ θέλει εἶσθαι ὁ μισθός σας πολύς, καὶ θέλετε εἶσθαι υἱοὶ τοῦ Ὑψίστου· διότι αὐτὸς εἶναι ἀγαθὸς πρὸς ἀχαρίστους καὶ κακούς." Διὰ διδάγματος καὶ ἐφαρμογῆς ἐδίδαξε τὴν ἀγαθότητα.

Ὅταν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἠρωτήθη περὶ τῆς "μεγάλης ἐντολῆς ἐν τῷ νόμῳ" ἀπεκρίθη: "Θέλεις ἀγαπᾷ Κύριον τὸν Θεόν σου ἐξ ὅλης τῆς καρδίας σου, καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ψυχῆς σου, καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς διανοίας σου. Αὕτη εἶναι ἡ πρώτη καὶ μεγάλη ἐντολή.' Ἔπειτα δέ, ἵνα φέρῃ τοῦτο εἰς καθημερινὴν ἐφαρμογὴν ἔδωκε τὴν δευτέραν ἐντολήν· "Θέλεις ἀγαπᾷ τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν." Αὐτή, εἶπεν, εἶναι ὁμοία τῆς πρώτης· ἀλλ' ἡ ἀνθρωπότης φαίνεται διατεθειμένη νὰ χωρίζῃ αὐτὰς καὶ ἀναγιγνώσκῃ εἰς τὴν τελευταίαν, διαφορετικὸν κανόνα ἐνεργείας, διαφορετικὸν εἶδος ἀγάπης.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἐγνώριζε τὴν ἀξίαν τῆς ἀγαθότητος. Ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ στροφῇ τοῦ ποιήματός της "Ὁ Χριστός, τὸ Καταφύγιόν μου" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 397; Poems, p. 13) (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα, σελ. 397· Ποιήματα σελ. 13) εἶναι ἡ ἐξῆς αἴτησις,

"Ἡ δεησίς μου, κάποιο καθημερινὸν καλὸν νὰ κάμνω
Εἰς τὰ Ὑμέτερα, δι' Ὑμᾶς."

Δὲν εὑρίσκομεν ἐδὼ χωρισμὸν τῆς ἀγάπης διὰ τὸν Θεὸν ἀπὸ τὴν ἀγάπην διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἀλλὰ μίαν σημασίαν, ἕνα κανόνα ἐνεργείας, ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ τοῦ εἶσθαι ἀγαθός!

Ἡ βάσις τοῦ Χρυσοῦ Κανόνος εἶναι ἡ ἀγαθότης. Εἶναι ὁ ὁδηγητικὸς ἀστὴρ τῆς θεραπείας, τὸ ἔμβλημα τῶν κυρίων καὶ κυριῶν, τὸ σημεῖον τοῦ μεγαλείου. Ἐδὼ καὶ ἐκεῖ, μέσῳ τῆς παρελθούσης ἀτομικῆς πείρας, ἐν μειδίαμα, ἓν νεῦμα ἐπιδοκιμασίας, εἷς ἐνθαρρυντικὸς λόγος, μία φαιδρὰ χειραψία, προεξέχουν ὡς φάροι. Ἡ ἀξία αὐτῶν δὲν δύναται ποτὲ νὰ ὑπολογισθῇ διότι ἦλθον εἰς καιροὺς ὅταν τὸ πᾶν ἐφαίνετο σκοτεινόν, ἀπογοητευτικήν, ἀπελπιστικὸν, ἀνάξιον· ἔφερον δὲ σθένος, ἐλπίδα, μίαν ἐπιθυμίαν νὰ ἀναλάβῃ τις πάλιν τὰ νήματα καὶ νὰ προχωρήσῃ,—καὶ ὅλα ἐπειδὴ κάποιος διένευμε τοιαύτην ἀγαθότητα οἵαν θὰ ἤθελεν ὁ ἴδιος νὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ εἰς αὐτόν.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει, "Τὰ πρῶτα καὶ τελευταῖα μαθήματα τῆς φύσεως διδάσκουν τὸν ἄνθρωπον νὰ ἦναι ἀγαθός, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἡ ὑπερηφάνεια πρέπει νὰ ἐπιδοκιμᾷ ὅτι ἡ φύσις ἡμῶν χρειάζεται" (Miscellaneous Writings, . 330) (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα, σελ. 330). "Ὅπως ἡ γῆ χρειάζεται τὸ ἡλιόφως, οὕτω καὶ ἡ ἀνθρωπότης χρειάζεται τὴν ἀγαθότητα. Εἶναι μέγα φῶς εἰς τὴν καθημερινὴν πεῖραν. Τὸ ἔμβλημα τοῦτο τῶν κυρίων καὶ κυριῶν δὲν πρέπει νὰ φέρεται μόνον ὅταν φῖλος τις πλησιάζει. Ἑκάστην πρωΐαν δέον νὰ προσκολλᾶται εἰς τὴν σκέψιν, οὕτως ὥστε νὰ δύναται νὰ εὐλογῇ ὅλους οἵτινες ἔρχονται ἐντὸς τοῦ περιβάλλοντος ἑνός!

"Ὅταν τις κάμνει φιλόφρονά τινα πράξιν ἢ λέγει μίαν καλὴν λέξιν, διατὶ νὰ μὴ τὸν εὐχαριστήσῃς δι' αὐτό; Ἡ ἐκτίμησις εἶναι λαμπρὸν κάτοπτρον δι' ἀγαθότητα παντὸς εἴδους, διότι βοηθεῖ τὸν ἐξαποστέλλοντα τὴν ἀγαθότητα νὰ τὴν ἴδῃ ἀπ' ἄλλης γωνίας. Ἡ ἐκτίμησις κάμνει τὴν ἀγαθότητα νὰ προεξέχῃ εὐκρινέστερον, δεικνύει ἀντιφώνησιν, εὑρύνει τοὺς αὐλακας διὰ τῶν ὁποίων τὸ καλὸν δύναται νὰ ἔλθῃ εὐκολώτερον εἰς τὴν πεῖραν μας.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι καθὼς ὁ Θεός, ἀντανακλῶν καλωσύνην καὶ δύναμιν, καὶ τὴν γνῶσιν τοῦ καλοῦ. Ἐὰν νέφη ἀνυπομονησίας, ἀσυμφωνίας, ἀδικίας, καταδιώξεως, φαίνονται νὰ κρύπτουν τὴν ἀγαθότητα, δὲν δύνανται ὅμως νὰ ἐξορίσουν ἢ καταστρέψουν αὐτήν. Ὄνειρα τοποθεσίας ἢ χώρου χωριστὰ ἀπὸ τὸν Θέον δέον νὰ τελειώσουν· ἀσύμφωνοι εἰκόνες τοῦ ἀνθρώπου δὲν δύνανται ποτὲ νὰ μεταβάλουν ἢ ἐπιρεάσουν τὸ τέλειον τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ. Τὸ "θέλεις ἀγαπᾷ τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν" εἶναι θεία ἐντολή, ἡ ὁποία, ὅταν ὑπακούεται θὰ τελείωσῃ τὰ ἀσύμφωνα ὄνειρα, θὰ ἐξαλείψῃ τὰς μὴ ἀγαπητὰς εἰκόνας, καὶ θὰ ἐπαναφέρῃ τὴν ἁρμονίαν.

Πόσον πολύτιμος τέχνη εἶναι αὐτή—ἡ τέχνη τοῦ εἶσθαι ἀγαθός! Συνδυάζει καὶ συμπεριλαμβάνει πολλὰς ἄλλας ὡραίας τέχνας. Μία φιλόφρων λέξις ἐν τῇ μουσικῇ εἰς μίαν κατηφῆ καρδίαν ἔν μειδίαμα, εἶναι μία μελέτη ὡραίου τινος· μία καλὴ πρᾶξις, εἶναι ἓν ποίημα βιούμενον. Τὸ εἶσθαι ἀγαθὸς εἶναι παροῦσα κατάστασις ὑπάρξεως, ὄχι κάτι παρελθὸν ἢ κάτι νὰ ἐπιτευχθῇ ἔτι, ἀλλὰ μία σταθερὰ καὶ ἀκολουθητικὴ ἔκφρασις τῆς ἀγαθότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ, προκειμένη νὰ γίνῃ οἰκουμενικῶς ἀντιληπτή, καὶ νὰ ἀποδειχθῇ.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Art of Being Kind

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH modern thought deeply engrossed in academic education, book knowledge is sometimes accepted as the start and finish of education. Art is often mistakenly assumed to mean only that which pertains to pictures, paintings, sculpture, and to the making of them. But broadly to know art is to know all the good things of life. Appreciation of this art is perhaps more easily gained by the aid of books, but is not dependent upon such knowledge; art has a wider meaning. Take, for example, the art of being kind. Appreciation of art and music is taught in schools, but appreciation of kind words and deeds is not listed in educational programs, although this art is something needed and to be used all through human experience.

It is quite an art to do a right thing in a right way; to say a gentle word in a gentle way; to do a kindly act in a kindly way! Opportunities for doing good should be sought in daily experience, and each kind word or deed should be recognized. Henry Drummond writes: "'The greatest thing,' says some one, 'a man can do for his Heavenly Father is to be kind to some of His other children.' I wonder why it is that we are not all kinder than we are? How much the world needs it! How easily it is done! How instantaneously it acts! How infallibly it is remembered!"

Jesus the Christ went about doing good. Each place he visited was helped because of his presence, each person blessed from having heard his message of God's goodness. He preached to his disciples about being kind. "Love ye your enemies," he said, "and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest: for he is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil." By precept and by practice he taught kindness.

When Jesus was questioned as to "the great commandment in the law," he answered: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment." Then to bring this into daily practice he gave the second commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." This one, he said, is like the first; but mankind seems inclined to separate these and read into the last one a different standard of action, a different kind of love.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, knew the value of kindness. In the last stanza of her poem "Christ my Refuge" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 397; Poems, p. 13) is the petition,

"My prayer, some daily good to do
To Thine, for Thee."

We find no separation here of love for God from love for man, but one meaning, one standard of action, in the art of being kind!

The basis of the Golden Rule is kindness. It is the lodestar of healing, the insigne of gentlemen and of gentlewomen, the sign of greatness. Here and there, through past individual experience, a smile, a nod of approval, an encouraging word, a cheery handclasp, stand out like beacons. The value of these never can be estimated, because they came at times when everything seemed dark, disappointing, hopeless, worthless; and they brought courage, hope, a desire to take up the threads again and go on,—and all because someone measured out kindness such as he would wish to have come back to him.

Mrs. Eddy says, "Nature's first and last lessons teach man to be kind, and even pride should sanction what our natures need" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 330). Just as the earth needs sunlight, so mankind needs kindness. It is a high light in daily experience. This insigne of gentlemen and of gentlewomen should not be fastened on only when a friend approaches. Each morning it should be clasped in thought, so that it can bless all who come within one's reach!

When someone does a kindly deed or speaks a loving word, why not thank him for it? Appreciation is a splendid mirror for kindness of every sort, because it enables the one sending forth kindness to see it from another angle. Appreciation causes kindness to stand out more clearly, shows a response, widens the channels by which good can more easily come into our experience.

Christian Science teaches that the man of God's creation is like God, reflecting goodness and power, and the knowing of good. If clouds of impatience, discord, injustice, persecution, seem to hide goodness, they cannot banish or destroy it. Dreams of place or space apart from God must end; discordant pictures of man never can change or affect the perfect child of God. To "love thy neighbour as thyself" is a divine command, which, obeyed, will end discordant dreams, blot out unlovely pictures, restore harmony.

What a valuable art this is—the art of being kind! It combines and embraces many other fine arts. A kind word is sweetest music to a sad heart; a smile, a study of something beautiful; a kind deed, a poem lived. Being kind is a present state of being, not something past or yet to be attained, but a constant, continuous expression of God's goodness, to be universally understood and demonstrated.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

"Honest John Newbery"

"The patron of distressed authors," was the name Goldsmith gave to his publisher, in a burst of praise. "Honest John Newbery" was the world's verdict, and he deserved them both. The little corner in St. Paul's churchyard where he had his bookshop was the nursery of genius. On its table, so to speak, was the honeypot round which the needy gathered, and from which the golden honey, which was money and benevolence, was poured forth without stint. For it must be confessed that these great men, rich as they were in literary excellence, were seldom rich in worldly wealth, and they never kept it long when they had it.

John Newbery, with his prudence and his charity and his gathering together of good books in his little corner by St. Paul's, was well-to-do. His humanity had made him friends, prudence had kept them. His leisure time he used for the writing of books for children, for he loved young things and wrote his books for love of them. Then there were those other children, his friends the geniuses. To him they owed not only money, but their very fame.

It was through his publisher that Dr. Johnson became known, and gathered round him the beginnings of his famous circle. His "Idler" came out in the Universal Chronicle, founded by John Newbery, and for it he wrote lively little articles, dashed off at the last moment in a hurry-scurry, full of gayety and grace, sufficiently different from the "Dictionary." And Goldsmith, that other needy genius—who was he before he knew the kindly bookseller? Not at all like "an angel," but merely "poor Poll." Well might he pay tributes in the "Vicar of Wakefield" to the man who set him on his feet, calling him "that philanthropic bookseller by Paul's churchyard, who has written so many little books for children. He called himself their friend, but he was the friend of all mankind."

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With Key to the Scriptures
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STOCK PRICES DRAGGING NEAR YEAR'S LOWS

Heaviness of Rails Gives Market Weak Tone—Closing Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market tried to rally twice today, once during the morning and again during midafternoon, but heaviness of the rails dragged the list down, and the closing tone was heavy.

Sales approximate 2 900,000 shares.

U. S. Steel fluctuated between a gain and a loss of about a point, and closed about steady.

Shares closing 2 to 3 points lower included Chicago & Northwestern, Lackawanna, Delaware & Hudson, Frisco and Atlantic Coast Line.

Shares off a point or more included American Telephone, Atchison, Pennsylvania and New York Central.

Business News

Important corporate news included the granting of an injunction to Cyrus Eaton and his associates, halting the merger of Youngstown Sheet & Tube with Bethlehem Steel, and the final drafting of a proposal to unify the New York traction companies.

Both developments appeared to have been largely discounted by the stock market. Republic and Inland Steels, which are regarded as Eaton companies, were firm for a time, but Bethlehem and Youngstown were little changed.

The Brooklyn Manhattan issues showed strength for a time. In the steel situation, Wall Street is primarily interested in whether the pro-merger interests will appeal.

Call money showed the customary year-end firmness, renewing at 2½ per cent, and moving up to 3½ ago, it touched 12 per cent. Other monetary accommodations were virtually stationary, loan calling was to meet year-end interest and dividend payments, and in prt probably represented the "window dressing" by which cash balances are augmented in year-end statements.

In the commodity markets, copper was quoted at 10½ cents a pound, up ¼ ,for domestic shipment. Bar silver, however, eased close to its recently recorded low for all time.

Bond Prices Irregular

Irregular price movements such as usually prevail in the final month of the year developed in the bond market today. Trading was dull, and had little effect on the price level. Most of the active issues fluctuated narrowly.

Announcement of recommended terms for acquisition by New York City of rapid transit properties of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Trnsit and Interborough Rapid Transit Companies caused a flurry in the bond market. Bonds of the I. R. T. advanced from 1 to 3 points, and those of the B. M. T. rallied nearly 2 points. The plan provides for payment at par of $136,000,000 5 per cent I. R. T. bonds outstanding by issuance of new 4¼ per cent bonds by the Board of Transit Control, and conversion of the $86,000,000 B. M. T. 6 per cent bonds into 4 per cent corporate stock of New York City.

Railroad obligations were steady to lower. A development of interest was the report that the Illinois Central Railroad probably will earn slightly more than $6 a share on the common in 1930, and that the company's balance for fixed charges will meet the requirements of New York State on bonds legal for investment by savings banks. The bonds of the carrier have been sharply depressed this year due to liquidation inspired by apprehension that the company would not earn the required margin to assure continuance on the legal list.

The money market was firm today and call money after renewing at 2½ per cent, advanced to 3 per cent, reflecting the increased demand for funds coincident with the end of the year. U. S. Government obligations were steady.

COMMODITY PRICE DECLINE CONTINUES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is, therefore, placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. Pwr.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	100.0	100.0
1925—Average	98.9	101.1
1926—Average	105.2	95.0
1927—Average	100.0	100.0
1928—Average	94.2	106.2
1929—Average	98.2	101.8
1930—January	96.3	103.9
February	93.3	107.2
March	92.7	107.9
April	90.8	110.2
May	90.6	110.4
June	88.6	112.8
July	86.4	115.7
August	83.7	119.5
September	83.2	120.2
October	83.3	120.1
November	82.6	121.0
Dec., week ended Dec. 5..	81.4	122.8
Dec., week ended Dec. 12.	80.7	123.9
Dec., week ended Dec. 19.	79.2	125.3
Dec., week ended Dec. 26.	79.4	126.0
	79.0	126.6

DIVIDENDS

Declared

Federated Metals Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

Insuranshares Corporation of Delaware declared a dividend of 40 cents on the class A, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31. A year ago at this corresponding time a dividend of 45 cents was paid.

Corn Products Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

Electric Power & Light Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 10.

Pyrene Manufacturing Company declared a divided of 20 cents on the common, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 16. Similar amounts were paid in previous quarters.

Mathaway Bakeries declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 25 cents on the class B stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Lefcourt Realty Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

COTTON CLOSE QUIET

NEW YORK (AP)—An opening decline in cotton in response to relatively easy Liverpool cables, was followed by rallies on covering and some trade buying today. After selling up from 10.08 to 10.26 for May, or about 11 points net higher, the demand tapered off and the market became very quiet, with mid-afternoon prices showing reactions of 4 or 5 points from the best.

MURRAY-OHIO MFG. CO.

CLEVELAND, O.—Murray-Ohio Manufacturing Co. omitted the quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, due at this time.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 29	Last Dec. 27
42⅛	8		Abitibi	200	9	8	8	8
86¼	36	.6	Abitibi pf	100	39	36	36	37⅛
66	31½		Ab & Straus	500	31	31	31	
37⅜	14½	1.60	Adams Ex	4200	15¾	14⅞	15½	15
94	80½	6	Adams Ex pf	40	82½	80½	80½	82½
33¼	2⅛		Adv-Rumely	600	2⅛	2	2	3½
41¼	10		Adv-Rum pf	300	10¾	10	10½	
1⅝	⅛		Ahumada	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
136⅝	87½	3†	Air Reduc	9300	94½	86	96	95¾
36	6⅜	1¼	Airway El	1200	6¾	6¼	6¼	7⅝
2½	½		Ajax Rubber	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9⅜	4½		Alaska Jun	300	5	4½	4¾	5
72	40	1.80†	Allegh Sti	800	61½	61	61½	61½
39¼	8⅜		Alleghany	200	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	
107½	38½	5½	Alleghany pf	5800	45	41⅜	43	43⅝
89¾	38¾	5½	Alleghn Sti pf	200	38¾	38¼	38¼	39¾
243	170¾	6§	Allied Chem	100	238½	238¾	238¾	
134¼	120¾	7	Allied Ch pf	2900	173½	170¾	171¾	177½
68	31½		Allis-Chal	200	121	121	121	
42¼	11½	3	AL Port Cem	1700	33	32	32¾	33
72	40	1.80†	Amal Lea	300	15¾	14½	15½	18
21⅛	16¼	2	Amerada	300	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	18
2¼	1½		Am Ag Ch st	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10⅝	1¾		Am Ag Ch	400	1¾	1½	1½	
41¾	18		Am Ag Ch pf	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	18
23⅛	17⅛		Am Ag Ch pf ct	200	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	
97⅜	45⅛	3†	Am Bk Note	400	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
45	8		Am Beet S pf	300	53	53	53	55
54⅜	30½	2.40	Am Brake	130	9¼	8	8	
21⅜	6¼		Am Br Bov	1300	30¾	30½	30¾	30½
156⅛	104⅜	4†	Am Can	400	178	175	178	179
82½	25⅛	6	Am Can pf	28700	110¾	107⅞	108¾	108⅛
116	70	7	Am Car&F	400	148	147¼	148	
69⅜	27	3	Am Car pf	1900	75	74	74¼	75⅛
101	75⅛	7	Am Chain	200	70	70	70	70¼
51¼	35	3†	Am Chain pf	700	30	30	30	30
22	15⅝	2.40	Am Chicle	100	83	82	82	
33	9		Am Colortype	400	37½	37	37½	38½
30⅞	8		Am Com Al	100	17⅜	17¼	17¾	
59½	17⅛		Am En Tub	400	9¼	9	9	9½
101¾	25		Am European	400	10⅞	10	10⅛	10
101	6		Am&FPw	400	18⅛	18	18	18⅝
33⅝	5½	.10	Am&FPw pf	400	73¼	75	26½	27
34⅞	9		Am Hawaii	800	6	6	74	
7⅜	94½	3†	Am Hide pf	500	10¼	9	6⅝	6⅝
55⅝	16	2‡	Am Ice	17500	35¾	35	9	
4	⅜		Am Int Corp	1300	19¾	17⅞	18½	18⅝
105	19⅜	2	Am La Pr	200	¼	¼	¼	¼
118½	68¼	7	Am Loco	4300	19¾	19	19½	19⅝
14½	3		Am Loco pf	300	70½	70	70½	70½
51½	13⅛		Am Mach & Met	400	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37½
116	80	6	Am Metals	1300	17	16	17	18
85	30	7	Am Met 6%	400	85	80	80	
119¾	36½	1§	Am Pw&Lt	10	25	25	25	26
107	90	6	Am P & L 6	1300	40⅝	39¾	40	39¾
87½	75	2½	Am P&L pf A	100	92	92	92	92
89½	75¾	5	Am P&L pf st	200	75	75	75	75
39¾	15⅛	1	Am Radiat	13400	15⅞	15	15	16½
37	5½		Am Repub	100	9⅝	6⅝	6¾	6¾
100⅞	28	2§	Am Roll Mill	2800	29¼	28⅝	29	29⅝
67⅝	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	58	55	55⅝	56⅝
26⅞	3⅝		Am Seating	1200	6½	6¼	6¼	6¾
3⅝	⅞		Am Ship	2500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
84½	35	5	Am Ship Bld	100	39½	39½	39½	
79½	37¾	4	Am Smelt	1600	39¾	38¾	39¼	39¾
112⅜	21⅝	3	Am Solvents	600	21¾	21	21¼	22
52¾	23½	3	Am Stl Fnd	1200	24⅞	24½	24½	24⅝
116	110	7	Am Stl F pf	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	
39¼	13⅜	2	Am Stores	3000	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	18
69⅞	39¼	5	Am Sugar	400	37½	37	37	37¼
110	95	7	Am Sugar pf	1800	40⅝	40	40½	40
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	98	98	98	
274¼	170⅝	8	Am Tel&T	60	15¼	15	15	
141¾	95	8	Am Type	16500	178	173¾	174¾	173⅝
124⅞	47⅝	11	Am Wat W	200	99	99	99	100
30¼	5½		Am Wool	4700	53⅜	51	53¾	52
44⅞	15⅝		Am Wool pf	200	60	59½	59½	61½
9	1⅜		Am Writ ct	600	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	19
17⅞	3⅜		Am Zinc	800	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
7⅜	2⅞	6	Am Zinc pf	2100	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¾
33½	19	1	Anac Wire	800	28	28¾	28	27¾
81½	25	2½	Anaconda	100	30½	29¾	30½	30
51¾	24½	2.40	Anchor Cap	34700	29¼	28	28½	28¼
116⅛	93	6.50	Anchor C pf	1400	25½	24	24	
37½	10⅝	1	Andes Cop	200	93	93	93	
29⅛	13⅛	2	Arch Dan	700	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	12
110	100¼	7	Arch Dan pf	1600	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	13½
82⅞	61	7	Armour D pf	100	102	102	102	
8⅛	2¾		Arm Ill A	300	61½	61¼	61½	62
4⅞	1½		Arm Ill B	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	3
65	24⅜	7	Arm Ill pf	1300	65	64⅛	64⅝	65
13¾	3⅜		Arnold Cons	300	34	32½	32½	34½
46½	20	4	Asso Apparel	200	37	36	36	36
95½	82	6	Asso DG 1pf	300	85	23	23	
50½	19	2½	Asso Dry G	300	31½	30	30	
100½	82	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	82	82	82	
108¾	100	5	Atchison	1500	178½	176	176	177¼
175½	96	10	Atchison pf	200	105	103½	104½	104¼
51⅜	16⅝	1§	Atl Refin	360	97¼	96	97	
37	8	1§	Atlas Stores	5900	18⅜	17	17½	17½
8½	2½		Atlas Tack	200	8¾	8⅝	8¾	9
263¾	60⅜	4§	Auburn Auto	100	3	3	3	
10⅜	1¼		Auto Sales	7800	100	95½	98¾	95½
25	2		Auto Sales pf	400	1⅜	1	1	
9¼	2⅜		Aviation	8400	3	2	2⅜	2⅜

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	5500	21¼	20½	20⅝	20¾
116	84	7	Baldwin pf	60	87½	86	86½	84
122⅜	55⅜		Balt & O	9900	67	63	64⅝	66
110½	104½	6½	Bamber pf	40	105	103	103	
84½	50½	3½	Bangor A	200	52¼	50½	50½	51⅝
116¼	100½	7	Bangor&A pf	100	108	108	108	
20¾	8	2	Barker Bros	1360	9¼	8¼	8¼	
91	58¼	6½	Barker Br pf	30	59	59	59	
34	8⅝	2	Barnsdall A	4700	11⅜	10⅜	10⅞	11
93	76½	5.52	Beechnut	100	68½	68	68½	
87½	14¼	1	Belding H	300	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	2½
56¼	2	2	Bendix	100	77½	77½	77½	
110¼	47¾	6	Best & Co	800	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	16
134	112¾	7	Beth Steel	13000	48¾	47⅝	47⅞	48¼
15¾	5¼	1½	Beth Steel pf	100	115	115	115	
1	1		Bohn Alum	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
33¼	5¼		Booth Fish	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
90⅜	60¼	3†	Booth Fish 1pf	3000	5¼	5¼	5½	
30½	15	1	Borden	3900	69	67¾	68¾	67¾
112	44	4	Borg Warner	2900	73	71¾	72¾	74
5	3¾		Boston & Me	400	55	55	55	
25⅜	12⅛		Bot M A	1000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25¼	13⅛	2	Briggs & Str	1300	17½	16⅞	17¼	16⅝
22¼	13⅛		Brockway	1200	2⅜	2	2	2⅛
85	13		Brockway pf	130	13¼	13	13	
98⅜	83	6	Bkyn Man T	1600	64¼	60⅜	60⅜	61⅞
15⅞	6⅛		Bkyn Man pf	300	67½	67	67½	68¼
178¼	48⅜	5	Bklyn-Queen	100	87½	87½	87½	85½
30⅜	10		Bklyn Un G	400	101½	100¾	101¼	8
35⅝	5¼		Bruns Balke	400	10½	10	10	10
31⅞	11⅝		Bruns Term	500	5¼	5⅛	5½	
43	21	2½	Bucyrus	2500	13¼	12⅝	12¾	13½
16⅜	3⅝	1	Bucyrus pf	400	23¼	22⅞	23¼	23⅜
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Mfg	900	4	4	4	4
43	8½		Budd Wheel	800	8	8	8	9
110½	25½	3	Bulova Watch	1100	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
35	3		Burns Br A	200	35	35	35	
51½	18¾	1	Burns Br B	500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
48½	21½	2½	Burroughs	2100	21¼	20¼	21	21
118	108		Bush Term	1600	23½	22⅞	23	23½
5¼	1¼	.50	Bush Bldg pf	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
29⅜	10		Butte Cop	1100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
112⅜	33½		Butte & Sup	500	15⅝	15	15⅝	15⅝
			Butterick	500	14⅜	14	14⅜	
			Byers	1700	37⅜	36	36¼	37

—C—

77½	42½	4	Calif Pack	1400	44	43	43	42½
30	10	2	Campbell	200	11¾	10½	11¼	
89⅞	28⅝		Canada Dry	2000	35½	31⅝	32	32
33⅜	7⅞		Canada Ins	4700	39	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝
73⅝	30½	3	Can Pac	2000	32½	31⅜	32	32
52¼	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	17½	17	17	17
28¾	7½		Capital Adm	1500	8	7⅞	8	8¼
42	20½	3	Capital A pf	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	
362¾	22⅞	3	Case Thresh	13700	87½	84¼	86½	85½
79¾	17⅜	3	Caterpillar	2800	25⅝	24⅞	25	25⅝
17⅞	3		Cav-Dobbs	100	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
12	3		Celotex Ct	200	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
60	3		Celotex	200	4¾	4½	4½	
84⅞	17¼		Celotex pf	50	19¼	19¼	19¼	5
20	9½		Celanese Corp	100	11	11	11	11½
30½	18	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	19	19	19	
21⅝	2½		Century Rib	100	51	51	51	57
69⅞	51	7	Cent Rib pf	10	56¾	56½	56¼	
65⅜	21	4	Cerro de P	4300	23⅜	22¼	23	22½
15⅜	2		Cer-Teed	1200	2	2	2	2
45½	6⅞		Cert-Teed pf	1400	18¼	17½	17⅝	
67⅞	14½	1.80	Checker Cab	2100	39¼	38	39⅛	38½
82½	32¼	3	Ches Corp	4700	39	37¾	38⅞	37½
51⅜	32⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	700	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
10	3		Chi & Alton	100	7	7	7	7
17¾	4¾		Chi Gt West	700	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
26⅜	4¼		Chi M&SP	800	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	16⅞
46⅛	7¾		Chi M&SP pf	1300	30⅝	30	30⅛	30⅝
89⅞	30¾	4	Chi & NW	15300	8½	8	8⅛	8⅛
77⅜	22⅝		Chi Pneu pf	16300	9¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
125⅜	45⅛	7	Chi Rif	200	24¼	24	24	
103.9	61	6	Chi RI 6%	1700	46½	46	46	46½
107.2	82	7	Chi RI 7%	800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
107.2	30½	3	Chi Yel Cab	2100	43⅝	41¾	43⅛	43⅝
110.2	10⅛		Chick Cot O	20	20½	20½	20½	
110.4	23	2.40	Childs	1600	11¾	10½	11	11⅛
112.8	14⅛	2	Chrysler	500	23¼	22⅞	23¼	23
115.7	13⅝	1	City Ice	6500	15⅝	15	15½	15⅞
119.5	35⅜		City Ice pf	100	35¾	35¼	35½	
120.2	13¼	2½	City Stores	150	80⅞	80	80⅝	
120.1	16	2	Clark Equip	300	3⅛	2⅞	3	3½
121.0	6	1	Cluett Pbdy	400	23	23	23	
122.8	20¾	3	Col Bea Oil	3600	9¾	8½	9⅛	9¾
123.9	133¼	6	Coca Cola	2800	141	137⅝	138¾	139
125.3	44	2½	Col Palm	300	50½	50⅝	50⅝	50½
126.0	12		Collins&A	300	47	47	47	48
126.6	18¾	1	Colo F&I	500	12¼	12	12	12½
	30⅝	2‡	Colum Gas	7300	21	20⅞	21	21½
	99	6	Col Gas pf A	8800	32¾	31⅝	31⅞	32¾
	65½	6	Col Carbon	100	101¾	101¼	101¾	
	71⅞	¾	Col Graph	1300	72⅝	70½	71¼	71¼
	15½	2	Com Cred	1000	17⅝	16½	17⅜	18
	20¼	1½	Com Cred pf	160	21	21	21	
	30½	3	Com Cr pf B	500	32¼	31¾	32	31½
	21⅝	1.60	Com Cr pf B	100	23	20½	20½	26
	6		Com Inv Tr	1300	24	23	23	
	70	7	Com Inv Tr pf	20	101½	101½	101¾	
	7½	.60	Com Sol	1500	15½	14⅝	14¾	15
	86½	6	Commwlth So	13500	8	7¾	7⅞	8⅛
	7⅞		Commwlth 6 pf	800	88¼	87½	87½	90½
	7⅞		Congoleum	4600	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
	12⅛	2	Con Film	1300	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8¾
	78⅛	4	Con Gas	900	14	13¾	14	13½
	82	5	Con Gas pf	13600	82	80	80	80½
	31	6	Con Ry C pf	200	103	102½	103	102½
			Con Textile	1000	¼	33⅛	33⅛	33¼
	5⅛	1.20	Container A	500	7⅞	7½	7⅝	¾
	16¾		Container B	500	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7¾
	2		Cont Bak A	1100	2⅜	2	2⅛	2⅛
	2		Cont Bak B	1100	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	17½
	2		Cont Bak pf	4200	2½	2	2	2
	64⅞		Cont Can	1800	64⅞	64⅛	64⅝	65
	47⅛		Cont Dis Pib	1900	46⅞	46⅛	46⅝	46
	10½		Cont Ins	2000	42½	40⅝	40⅝	40½
	2⅜		Cont Motors	2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
	65	3†	Cont Oil	10800	27¾	27	27¾	27⅞
	8	6	Cont Prod	5500	73⅞	71¼	71¾	70⅞
	8		Cont Shares	9100	9⅝	8¾	9⅛	8⅝
	10	2.40	Coty	3500	25⅜	24⅝	25	25⅜
	11	2†	Cream of Wh	800	32¾	31½	32¼	32¼
	26		Crosley	800	26⅛	26	26	27⅜
	4	2.40	Crown Cork	200	4	3½	3½	3⅝
	10½	2†	Crucible	800	32⅝	31¾	32¼	
	51		Cuba Cane	500	55½	55⅛	55⅛	55½
			Cuba Cane Prod	1000	163	162½	163½	163½
	1		Cuba Co	600	1	1	1	1
	3½		Cub Am S	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
	25		Cub Am S pf	2900	2¼	2	2	2
	25		Cub Dom S	60	25	25¼	25	2
	7⅜	4	Cudahy	100	⅞			
	18		Curtis Pub	100	40	40	40	40
	1½	7	Curtis P pf	400	87	87	87	
			Curtiss Wr	100	11¾	11¼	11⅜	
			Curtiss Wr A	1900	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
			Cutler	300	37⅛	36½	37¼	37

—D—

			Davison	1900	13⅜	11⅜	11⅜	13
			Debenham	800	10	9½	9½	10
			Deere pf	100	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
			Del & Hud	600	131	130½	130½	132

Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 29	Last Dec. 27
1600	39⅜	38¼	39	
400	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	
300	13⅝	13	13⅜	
2900	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
300	10⅜	10	10⅛	
10200	86⅛	84½	85⅝	
400	131½	120	121½	

—E—

255¼	142⅛	5†	East Kodak	3800	147	143	144	148¾
37½	11¼	1.60	Eaton Axle	300	14½	13⅞	13⅞	13
63	31		Eitington	300	13½	13	13	
114⅝	33	6	Eitington pf	200	16⅛	14	15⅛	
23⅜	2⅛		Elec Auto Lt	2900	36¾	35	35	
103⅛	80	5	Elec Boat	9800	50¾	49¾	50⅛	49¾
102	88	6	Elec P&L	900	98	96¾	97¾	97¾
47⅞	8		Elec P&L pf	400	39⅜	38½	37	37⅝
79⅝	47⅛	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	85½	85	85	86⅜
86⅜	37		Emer-Br A	400	50½	50	50½	50⅝
116	107½		End John pf	100	¾	¾	¾	
62⅜	32½		End John pf	300	37⅛	37	37	37
62⅜	28	4	Erie	100	114	114	114	
87⅝	37	4	Erie 2 pf	6800	52	44⅝	50	24¾
43⅝	6⅝		Erie 1 pf ctf	1200	34	33½	34	
30⅝	7		Eureka Vac	300	7¾	7½	7½	8
39⅝	3½		Evans Auto L	100	4¼	4	4	
50½	21	1.60	Fairbanks pf	110	44	43	43	
111½	102	7	Fairb Morse	2700	20¼	19½	20½	21¾
27½	7⅞		Fairb M pf	10	104	104	104	
80	12⅜	7	Fashion Pk	100	2½	2½	2½	
38	12½		Fash Paark pf	200	16½	16½	16½	
25⅝	10⅝		Fed Dept St	1900	14	14	14	
12¾	5¼	.80	Fed Lt&T pf	300	21½	20½	21¼	22
17⅛	2.40		Fed Mot Tr	300	6⅝	6	6	
17½	2.60		Fed Wat Svc	200	11½	10½	10½	11
82⅝	42¾	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	21½	20½	21½	22
100¼

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Aero Underwrit	5¼	5¼	5¼
†50 Agfa Ansco pf	69	69	69
1 Air Invest vtc	¾	¾	¾
1 Ala Gt Southn (12g)	79	79	79
1 Alliance Invest	10	10	10
1 Allied Mills (.60)	4¾	4¾	4¾
†150 Alum Co Am	146⅛	145	145
2 Am Austin Car	1½	1½	1½
5 Am Brit & Cont	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1 Am Capital B	5	5	5
2 Am Cit P&L B (10%f)	5¼	5	5
8 Am Com Pw A (10%f)	12	11	12
29 Am Cyan B	7¾	7½	7¾
16 Am Equities	4¾	4	4
1 Am & FP war	14⅜	14	14¼
12 Am Founders (4)	4	3⅝	3⅞
11 Am Gas & El (1a)	82¼	80½	82½
†*10 Am Hardware (8g)	48½	48½	48½
3 Am Invest B	4¼	4	4
3 Am Invest war	1⅝	1¼	1¼
1 Am Lt & Trac (2½)	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
†30 Am Mfg (4)	33¾	33¾	33½
14 Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
†6750 Am Sup Power (.40)	9¾	9⅛	9¼
3 Am Sup P 1pf (6)	82	82	82
7 Am Ut&GB vtc (.35k)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
16 Anglo Chil Cl Mit	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
37 Appalach Gas	5⅝	5	5
2 Arctur Rad Tube	6⅛	6	6
5 Ark Nat Gas	5	5	5
13 Ark Nat Gas A	5⅛	5	5
10 Ark Nat Gas pf	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
†10 Ark Pow & Lt pf	100	100	100
1 Armstrong Ck	20½	20½	20½
1 Arundel Mfg	36½	36½	36½
1 Asso El Ind Ltd	4¾	4¾	4¾
21 Asso G&E A	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜
3 Asso G&E deb rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Asso G&E pur rts	1	1	1
1 Asso Ray pf	32¼	32⅛	32⅜
1 Atl Cst Fish	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
†833 Autom Vot Mach	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
10 Aut V M cv pr pf	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜

B

†50 Babcock & Wil	100½	100½	100½
†100 Baumann (L) pf	70¾	70¼	70¼
†*25 Bell Tel Can	140½	140½	140½
†50 Bigelow Sanford	24	23	23
6 Blue Ridge	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9 Blue Ridge cv pf	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞
1 Blumenthal (S)	10½	10½	10½
1 Braz Tr & Lt	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Buckeye Pipe	38	38	38
1 Butler Bros	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

C

9 CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 CAM Co pf	½	½	½
54 Can Marc Wireless	2	1¾	1¾
7 Carib Syn	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Cent Hud G&E vtc	16	16	16
16 Cent Pub Ser A	13¾	13⅜	13⅝
21 Cent States El	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
3 Chain Str St	6	5⅞	6
8 Chath Ph Al nv	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chesebro Mfg	109½	109½	109½
48 Cities Service	15¼	14¾	15
2 Cit Serv P 6% pf	82½	82¼	82¼
2 Cleve Tract	7½	7⅛	7⅛
3 Colon Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Colum O&G vtc	5	5	5
2 Colum Picture	15½	15⅛	15⅛
7 Colum Pict vtc	15¼	14	15¼
6 Comwlth Ed rts	11¾	11¾	11¾
18 Comwlth & So war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
24 Com Wat Wks	8	7⅞	7⅞
6 Cons Aircraft	9	9	9
16 Cons Cop Min	2¾	2½	2¾
1 Cons Dairy	4½	4½	4½
†450 Cons Ret St	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
34 Cord Corp	5½	5¼	5⅜
8 Cosden Oil	2	1⅞	1⅞
7 Creole Pet	2⅛	3	3⅛
2 Cresson Gold	¼	¼	¼
2 Crocker & Wheel	7½	7½	7½
1 Crown Cent Pet	½	½	½
1 Cuneo Press	27	27	27

D

2 Darby Pet	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 Dayton Airpl	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
7 Deere & Co	33⅜	32	32½
8 De Forest	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2 Dia Match new	15⅜	15¾	15¾
3 Dia Match pf new	24¾	24⅜	24¾
1 Dresser Mfg B	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
3 Dubilier Cond	3⅛	3	3⅛
305 †Duke Power	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Durant Mot	1⅛	1	1

E

11 East States Pow B	12½	12¼	12¼
5 Eisler Elec	5	4⅝	5
88 El Bond & Sh	40⅛	39½	39⅞
16 El Pow Assoc	12⅜	12½	12⅛
15 El Pow Assoc A	11	11	11⅛
1 El P & L opt war	18	18	18
1 Empire Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Emp G & F 7% pf	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
1 Empire Pow	32	32	32
1 Emp Pub Serv A	5½	5½	5½
3 Employ Reinsur	20¼	20¼	20¼
6 Europe El deb rts	1⅜	1½	1⅜
1 Evans Wallo Lead	1	1	1

F

†40 Fajardo Sug	28	28	28
1 Fed Capital	2	2	2
2 Fiat deb rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Foltis Fischer	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Ford Mot Cana A	21	20¾	20¾
4 Ford Mot Ltd	13¾	13⅜	13¾
2 Founda Foreign A	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Fox Theatre A	4	4	4
3 Franklin Mfg	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

G

2 Gen Aviation Corp	5½	5½	5½
20 Gen Bak	1	1	1
3 Gen Elec Ltd rct	10⅜	10¼	10¼
6 Gen Fireproof	24	24	24
†100 Gen Gas & El cv pf B	50½	49½	49½
†4566 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	25	24⅞	24⅞
5 Glean Comb Harv	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
3 Globe Underwr (.30K)	7	7	7
23 Golden Center Min	¾	¾	¾
†4535 Goldman Sachs	4⅞	4½	4¾
11 Gramur (1)	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
†10 Gt Atl & P nv (5⅓G)	160	160	160
†20 Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	116⅞	116¼	116⅞
19 Groc Str Prod vtc	2¾	2	2
2 Guardian Fire (2)	18	18	18
13 Gulf O Corp Pa (1½)	63½	62¾	62⅞

H

2 Hazeltine (2)	14⅜	14¾	14⅜
5 Hecla Min (1)	7⅛	7	7
4 Hudson Bay M&S (4)	3¾	3⅜	3¾
1 Humble Oil (2½G)	59½	59½	59½
5 Hydro El Serv (2)	21¼	21	21
2 Hygrade Food	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

I

1 Imp Oil Can (½)	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
4 Ind Ter Ill A	13	12⅞	12⅞
1 Indust P cft (10%FP)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Indust Fin pf (7)	55	55	55
2 Inland Util A	2½	2⅛	2½
†159 Insull Util (101½%FP)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
†200 Insull Ut 2pf (6)	73	72½	72½
13 Insurance Sec (.70)	6¼	6	6
14 Internat Pet (1)	13¼	13⅛	13¼
5 Inter Prod	3½	3⅛	3½
1 Int Saf R B (2¼G)	10	10	10
5 Inter Super Pow	20⅛	20	20⅛
2 Inter Util B	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
2 Interstate Equit	2¼	2¼	2¼

K

9 Kerr Lake	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Kleinert	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
2 Krott Corp	12¼	12½	12½
7 Kolster Brandes	⅜	⅜	⅜

L

350 L'Air Liquide	39	38	38
1 Lakey Fdy	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Loew's war	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Long Is Light	30	30	30
2 Louis L&E	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

M

3 MacMarr St	8½	8¼	8½
12 Magdalena Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Marion Stm Shov	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
9 Mavis Bott	½	½	½
2 Mead Johnson	71⅞	71⅜	71⅝
18 Memphis Nat Gas	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1 eMtro Ch Stores	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Mid St Pet B vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
13 Mid West Util	16½	15⅝	16⅜
1 Mining Co Can	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10 Mo Kans Pipe L	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
1 Moody's Inv ptc pf	27½	27½	27½
2 Mountain Prod	4½	4½	4½

N

2 Nachman Spring	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
6 National Am Co	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Nat Bond & Sh	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
1 Nat Dairy pf A	106½	106½	106½
1 Nat Elec Pow A	20	20	20
2 Nat Fam Stres	4	4	4
2 Nat Fam Strs pf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
†Nat Food A	1¼	1¼	1¼
6 Nat Fuel & G	20⅛	20¼	20½
1 Nat Investors	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Nat Short T Sec A	15	15	15
1 National Trans	12¼	12¼	12¼
20 †Nev Cal Elec	110	106	110
2 New Bradford	1½	1½	1½
5 New Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8 Newmont Min	38	37¼	38
1 NY Merchant	10	10	10
96 Niag Hud Pow	9	8⅞	8⅞
2 Niag Hud P B war	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3 Niag Shares Md	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
10 Niles Bem Pond	19½	18¼	18¼
2 Noma Elec	4½	4½	4½
8 Noranda Mines	13½	13½	13½
1 Nor Am Util Sec	3½	3½	3½
3 North States P A	124	123	123
10 †North St P 6% pf	98	98	98
1 Northwest Eng	12¾	12¾	12¾

O

5 Outboard Mot A	4½	4⅜	4⅜
150 †Overseas Sec	2¼	2¼	2¼

P

1 Pac West Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
11 Pandem Oil	¼	¼	¼
21 Pantepec Oil	1½	1	1
1 Paramount Cab	3¼	3¼	3⅜
1 Parke A&L pf (2)	12	12	12
42 Pennroad Corp (.20)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
†130 Pender (D) Grs B	5	5	5
2 Pa Wat & Pw (3)	57½	57½	57½
1 Pee Lt Pw A (2.40r)	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
2 Pitney Bowes (.20)	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 Pitts Pl Glass (3)	34	33½	34
1 Plymouth Oil (2)	16¾	16⅝	16¾
4 Polymet Mfg (4%I)	1½	1½	1½
12 Prince & Whit (¾)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Pr & White pf (3)	14	14	14
10 Prop McCal Hos	3	3	3
8 Prudential Invest	7¾	7½	7¾
76 Pub Util Hold (½)	5¾	5¾	5¾
71 Pub Ut Hold war	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Pub Ut Hold xw	5	5	5
1 Pyrene (.80)	6½	6⅛	6½

R

3 Railroad Sh (⅛)	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Ry & Util Inv	4	4	4
2 Raytheon Mfg	3	3	3
6 Reiter Foster	1⅛	1	1
3 Reliance Int'l A	2¼	2¼	2¼
†350 Reliance Manage	3½	3	3¼
1 Repetti Candy	⅝	⅝	⅝
6 Reybarn Inc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20 Reynolds Invest	¾	¾	¾
2 Roan Ant Cop	12½	12⅜	12½
2 Rockl L&P pr cft (.90)	16	16	16
2 Roosevelt Field	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

S

21 St Regis Paper (1)	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝
1 Saxet Co	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Schul Un Sc-$1 St pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 Schul Un Sc-$1 St	1⅛	1	1⅛
3 Seaboard Util (⅛)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Segal Lock (⅛)	3¾	3⅝	3¾
13 Selected Indust	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
9 Sel Ind allot ctf (4⅛)	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛
4 Select Ind pr pf (6½)	43	43	43
6 Shattuck Denn	3	3	3
8 Shenandoah	3⅝	3½	3⅝
4 Shenandoah pf (3R)	31	30⅝	31
1 Silica Gel ctf	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
†50 Sioux City G&E pf (7)	94	94	94
13 Southern Corp	2	1¾	2
4 South Penn Oil (2)	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
1 South Pipe (2G)	9⅝	9¼	9¼
†100 Southwest Dairy pf ww	10	10	10
†25 Spieg May S pf (6½)	12½	12½	12½
†250 Stand Inv cum pf(5½)	36	36	36
20 Stand Oil Ind (2½)	34	33⅝	33⅞
6 St Oil Ky (1.80G)	20½	20⅛	20⅛
1 St Oil of Ohio (2½)	43¾	43⅜	43¾
1 Starrett pf (3)	19	19	19
6 Sunray Oil (.50ct)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Swift & Co (2)	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Syrac Wash Mch B	4	3½	4

T

1 Taggart Corp (1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Tampa El (2a)	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
10 Technicolor Inc	6⅝	6⅛	6¼
10 Teck Hugh Gold (.60)	6	6	6
1 Texon Oil & Ld (4g)	8½	8½	8½
3 Transcont Air Tr	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Triplex Saf Glass	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10 Tubize Chat Corp B	3¼	3	3¼

U

1 United Carr Fast	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 United Corp war	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
5 United Dry Dock	2	1⅞	1⅞
74 Unit Pound (2/35F)	6⅝	6	6¼
24 United sGs	7⅛	6¾	7
1 United Gas war	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
1 United Gas pf (7)	85	85	85
16 Un Lt & Pow A (1)	22¼	21¾	22
15 US & Int Sec	1	1	1
2 US & Int Sec pf (5)	31	31	31
1 US Dairy Prod A (5)	60	60	60
21 US Elec Pow	4⅛	4	4⅛
5 US Foil B (½)	3¾	3¾	¾
4 US Lines pf (1)	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛
1 US Play Cards (4)	46	46	46
1 United Stores vtc	2	2	2
6 United Verde Ext (2)	8	7¾	7¾
2 United Wall Paper	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Utility Equities	5	4¾	4¾
4 Util P&Lt (1.02½RG)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

V

16 Vacuum Oil (4¼G)	52¾	52⅛	52⅜
1 Van Camp Packing	2	2	2
2 Venezuelan Pet	¾	¾	¾

W

4 Wayne Pump	5	4	5
1 est Auto Sup A	16	16	16
3 Il-Low Cafet	2⅛	2½	2⅞
4 Winter Benjamin	1	1	1
6 Woodley Petrol	2	2	2

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

3 Ala Pow 5s '68	10¾	10¾	10¾
15 Ala Pow 4½s '67	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 Am G&E 6s 2028	95½	95½	95½
7 Am P&L 6s 2016	101½	101½	101½
1 Am Roll M 4½s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Am Seat 6s '36	54	54	54
1 Am Solv 6½s '36 ww	54	54	54
2 Appalach G 6s '45	70	69¾	69¾
7 Appalach G 6s '45	50	50	50
2 Appalach P 5s '56	100½	100⅝	100⅝
1 Appalach P 6s 2024 A	101	101	101
7 Ark P&L 5s '56	97	96½	96½
2 Armstrong C 5s '40	91	91	91
3 Asso G&E 5½s '38	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
4 Asso G&E 5s '50	69	68¾	69
14 Asso G&E 5s '68	71½	71	71
14 Asso G&E 4½s C '49	59	59¼	59¼
5 Asso T U 5½s C '44	80½	80¼	80¼
6 Bell Tel C 5s A '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Bkln Boro G 5s A '67	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Buff G E 5 '56	104½	104½	104½
8 Caro P&L 5s '56	101¼	101	101
6 Caterp Tr 5s '55	96¾	96¾	96¾
15 Cent St El 5½s '54	62	61½	61½
2 Cent St El 5s '48	58¾	58¾	58¾
3 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 Chic D E 5½s B '35	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
71 Cities S 5s '66	71	71	71
182 Cities S 5s '50	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛
3 Cit Ser P 5½s '52	76⅛	76	76
11 Comwealth Ed 4¼ D57	100	100	100
78 Consum P 4½s '58	100¼	100	100¼
14 Cont G&E 1 A 5s	81¼	80½	80½
45 Cosgrove Meehan (6½)	45	45	49
2 Cudahy P 5½ '37	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Det C Gas 5s B '50	98¼	98¼	98¼
17 Det Int Bridge 6½ '52	21	20¼	21
2 E Util Inv 5 A '54	55½	55½	55½
1 Eisl Elec Til 5s '33	101½	101½	101½
4 El P&Lt 5s 2030	82¼	82	82
1 Firestone Cot M 5 '48	81½	81½	81½
11 Fisk Rub 5½ '31	115⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2 Gen Lndry 6½ '37ww	35	35	35
4 Geo Pow 5s '67	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Gillette S Raz 5s '40	86¼	86	86
1 Gt West Pow 5s '46	101½	101½	101½
6 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100½	100½	100½
23 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	96	96	96
1 Hood Rub 7s '36	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Ill P&L 5½s B '54	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Ind P&L 5s A '57	99	99	99
39 Inland Util 6s '34	81	80	81
1 Insull Ut Inv 6s B '40	50	50	50
4 Interl P Sec 7s E '57	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	69½	69½	69½
5 Invest Co 5s A '47 ww	62	62	62
3 Invest Co 5s A '47 xw	75	75	75
11 Leh PS 6s A 2026	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Louis P&L 5s '57	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Meemp P&L 5s '48	101½	101½	101½
1 Minn P&L 4½s '78	91	91	91
10 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	93½	93¼	93¼
3 Montrl LH&P 5s A '51	101½	101½	101½
3 Nat Food 6s '44	50	50	50
2 Nat P&L 5s B 2030	87	87	87
5 Nat P Srv 5s '78	67	66⅞	66⅞
6 N Eng G&E 5s'50	86	85½	86
11 N Eng Gas&El 5s'48	90½	89½	89½
25 N Eng Gas&El 5s'47	85	83½	83½
19 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	94	94	94
3 Nor Ind P Ser 4½sE'70	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Nor Ind P Ser 5s'69	98½	98½	98½
2 Nor Oh Pw&Lt 5½s'51	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 Nor State Pw 1⅛6s'33	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Ohio Edison 5s'60	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Oklahoma G&E 5s'50	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
29 Pac G&E 5½s C '52	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Pac P & L 5s'55	95¼	95¼	95¼
7 Pac W Oil 6½s'43 ww	75½	75½	75½
1 Penn Pw&Lt 5sB'52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Penn P&L 5sD'53	101	101	101
3 Phila El Pow 5½s'72	105½	105½	105½
1 Portlnd Gen El 4½s'60	84	84	84
1 Proctor&Gam 4½s'47	100¼	100¼	100¼
27 Pug Ed P&L 5½s'49	100¼	100	100¼
10 Pug So P&L 5sC'50	95½	95	95
8 Roch Cen Pw 5s '53	59	59	59
1 Salmon Riv P 5s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Saxet Corp 6s A '45	79½	79½	79½
25 Shaw W&P 4½s B '68	91½	91	91½
3 Shaw W&P 4½s D '70	92	92	92
17 Shaw W&P 5s C '70	100½	100½	100½
11 SEP&L 6s A 2025 xw	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 So Nat Gas 6s '44	71	71	71
1 Sowest Dry 6½ '38 ww	54	54	54
10 Sowest P&L 6s A 2022	101	101	101
2 Std G&E 6s '35	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Std G&E 6s '51	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3 Sun Pipe Line 5s 1940	98½	98½	98½
13 Tex El Serv 5s '60	95½	95	95½
3 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	98½	98½	98½
10 Tri Util 5s '79	53⅜	51	51
17 Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
1 Unit Lt & Pw 6s	91	91	91
2 Unit Lt & Pw 6½s '74	99½	99½	99½
13 Un Lt & Ry 5½s'52	80⅜	79⅞	80
1 Un Lt & Ry 6s A '52	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Valvoline O 7s '37	98	98	98
27 Van Sweringen 6s '36	77¼	74	74
6 Virg P L 5½s A '46	93¾	92¾	93⅜
1 Wash W P 5s '60	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
2 West Tex U 6s A '57	86½	86½	86½

FOREIGN BONDS

3 Bogota Mtg Bk 7s '47	55	55	55
87 Canada 4s '60	92¾	92¼	92⅝
6 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	95	95	95
2 Danish Con 5s '53	95½	95½	95½
2 Europ Mtg 7½s A '50	100	100	100
12 Ger C M 7s '47	75	75	75
1 Ger C M 6s '47	68	68	68
3 Isarco HE 7s '52	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 It Sup P 6s A '63 xw	50	50	50
1 Nippon El Pow 6½s'53	83¾	83⅜	83¾
2 Ruhr Chem 6sA'48	61½	61½	61½
18 Ruhr Gas 6½s A'53	72	71⅞	72
5 Russian 6½s 1919	2¼	2¼	2¼
61 Russ 6½s ctf N C 19	2	1⅞	1⅞
2 Russ 5½s ctf 1921	2½	2½	2½
1 Sauda Falls 5sA'55	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 0 Stinnes 7s'36 xw	65	64	65
2 Stinnes 7s'46 xw	60½	60½	60½
4 Un Indust 6½s'41	72	71	71

*Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra. F—Payable in stock. H—Plus 5% in stock. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec. 29	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .87½	$ .83⅝	$1.47
Corn, 2 yellow	.81½	.83¾	1.03¼
Oats, 3 white	.42	.44¼	.59
Flour	4.60	4.50	7.00
Beef, family	19.50	19.50	29.00
Pork	30.50	35.50	37.50
Lard	.1005	.1095	.1080
Cotton, mid-up	.0985	.0985	.1730
Zinc	.0410	.0400	.0545
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	39.00
Copper	.10½	.10	.18
Tin	.3615	.3435	.3895
Rubber	.0862½	.0850	.1570
Sugar	.0465	.0435	.0515
Lead	.0510	.0510	.0625
Print cloth	.0412½	.0400	.0525

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	85½	85¼
Alleghany 5s '44	73½	73¼
Alleghany 5s rct	72¾	72
Alleghany 5s '49	74⅛	73⅞
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	102¾	102¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98¼	98
Am Cyanam 5s '42	94	94
Am For Pow 6s	75	75
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '48	97½	97
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	87⅝	87⅜
Am Metals 5½s	90¼	90¼
Am Nat Gas 6½s '43	31	30
Am Sugar Refinery 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Am T&T 4½s '33	101	101
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	120	119
Am T&T col 5s '46	105	105
Am T&T 5s '65	104¾	104⅝
Am T&T sf 5s '80	104⅝	104⅝
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107¼	107¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	66½	66
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86	86
Armour & Co 5½s '43	71⅛	71
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stk	93	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87¾	87⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s	111⅜	111⅜
Atch T&SF 4s T 5 L '48	98	98
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	63

RESEARCH PAYS STUDY SHOWS

Corporations and Public Receive Benefits of Economies Resulting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Although since the World War industry throughout the world has been turning to natural science to solve its problems and provide avenues for expansion, in no country has organized research applied to industry found more generous support than in the United States, according to the Index, house organ of the New York Trust Company. The returns for the money that has been invested in research here has been more profitable than anywhere else, says the article.

A long list of American inventions, most of which have been developed within the last 40 or 50 years, is given in the article to substantiate its claim.

"It is surely more than a coincidence that the period of America's greatest industrial and economic progress has also been the period in which she has given most generous support to [natural] scientific research," the Index declares. "The lessons of the war were taken to heart. So much so that competent authorities agree that in its technical facilities and financial provisions for industrial research the United States today is unequaled by any other country in the world.

"It is estimated that some 30,000 trained research workers are employed in applied science in the United States, while the expenditure for industrial research by individual corporations and the Federal Government alone is estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board to amount to more than $200,000,000 annually.

"The growth of industrial research conducted by individual corporations has been so rapid that, whereas in 1921 only 578 companies were known to maintain research laboratories or departments, the number, according to the most recent survey of the National Research Council, itself organized as recently as 1916, has now grown to over 1000."

Scientific research saves money for the public as well as for the corporation in whose behalf it is conducted, the Index declares. E. T. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the first American corporation to establish its own separate organized research department in this country, employs hundreds of research workers in its more than a dozen laboratories and its central chemical department, and it is estimated that in one three-year period the direct savings attributable to research amounted to 12 times its cost.

Likewise, it is estimated that the American people are being saved $1,000,000 a day in electric light bills, as the result of the applications of discoveries made in the General Electric laboratories by Dr. Irving Langmuir.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate..	3½	2½
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days.....	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
	Last	
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	31⅝c	31⅝c
Bar silver in London	14⅝d	14¾d
Bar gold in London	85s 1½d	84s 1¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$49,000,000	$604,000,000
Balances	23,000,000	125,000,000
F. R. bank credit	20,870,627	108,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2	@1⅞
60 days	2	@1⅞
90 days	2	@1⅞
4 months	2⅛	@2
5 months	2⅛	@2⅛
6 months	2⅛	@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3	Paris	2½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco ..	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.85 17-32	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 27-32	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc ...	.0393 3-32	.0393⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga ...	.1399	.1398	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅞	.0526
Germany—mark ...	.2382½	.2383⅛	.2381
Austria—schill'g ...	.1409¾	.1409¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown ..	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0299
Denmark—krone ...	.2676	.2675	.268
Finland—finm'rk ..	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma ..	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4030	.4031	.402
Hungary—pengo ..	.1752¼	.1752¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675½	.2675½	.268
Poland—zolty	.1123	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo ..	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumanian—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1042	.1057	.193
Sweden—krona	.2682½	.2683½	.268
Switz'land—franc ..	.1942½	.1942⅝	.193
Jugoslavia—dina ..	.0177⅞	.0177⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ...	.2725	.2725	•
Shanghai—tael	.3487½	.3500	•
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4968	.4970	.4984
Phil Islands—peso..	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Straits Stlments—dol .	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso ...	.3200	.3200	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0950	.0970	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1207	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9962	.9962	.9737
Peru—pound	.2900	.2911	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7250	.1240	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅞	.99⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

LANGENDORF UNITED BAKERIES

SAN FRANCISCO — Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc., says the quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class B stock was omitted "for the purpose of conserving cash for the building up of current position and refunding in the treasury cash expended in connection with establishment of the new Seattle plant and expansions in Los Angeles."

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols [illegible] were 57⅛. De Beers was [illegible]. Rand Mines 2⅜. Bar silver was 14⅝d. Silver in the U S was 1¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅛@2⅜ per cent; three months' 2⅛ per cent.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND DEFERRED

MONTREAL—Canadian Foreign Investment Corporation has deferred action on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred due at this time until the outlook is more promising. The company is actively engaged in the general business in Brazil.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System, "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—2" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 30

Vocal and Instrumental

Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; concert orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor (WJZ Chain). "Works of Great Composers" period devoted to Gluck. 8:45.
"Musical Magazine" (WEAF—T). Soloist and concert orchestra occupying former Eveready hour period. 9.
Chorus; symphony orchestra (Westinghouse —WJZ—T). "Salute" period. 10.
Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF —T). Strauss, Goldmark, Grieg and lesser composers. 6:05, 6:45.
Harold Sanford's Orchestra (Ocean—NBC—WJZ, WBZ). Nevin, Bizet, Brahms, with Herbert, Brown and Youmans. 6:15.
Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow conductor (CBS). Overture, Secret of Suzanne (Wolf-Ferrari); Prelude, Act III, Die Meistersinger (Wagner); Minuet (Paderewski); Les Eolides, symphonic poem (Franck); Processional, Queen of Sheba (Goldmark). 9:30.
Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Mrs. Norman O. Whitehouse, guest speaker (Ponds—WEAF Chain). Popular review, a tango, several specialties and popular medley by Mr. Reisman. 8.
Wayne King's Orchestra; male quartet (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). 8.
Coon-Sanders Orchestra; Anson Weeks's Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain and NBC Pacific). 8:30, 9.
Jack Parker, tenor; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). The latest Gershwin, "Embraceable You"; an old favorite, "Some of These Days"; and a group of the most noted "blues." 9:30.
Duke Ellington and his orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). Harlem and Fifth Avenue. 11, 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.
"Death Valley Days" (Pacific Coast—WJZ Chain). A good Samaritan. 9:30.
"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesques of our best radio programs. 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name" (WEAF—T). Edwin Alger, newspaper man. 6:30.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news. 6:45.
"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Discussion of circumstantial evidence by Dean Archer in concluding talk of series. 7:15.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.
"Moon Magic" (WJZ Chain). Paula Hemminghaus, contralto, and string trio. 8:30.

Hockey

New York Americans-New York Rangers (WOR.) From Madison Square Garden, Jack Filman announcing. 10.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange, Bob Emery.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Robert R. Ripley, "Believe It or Not," cartoonist.
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Companions Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, direction of Harry Horlick; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Family Party: Lewis James, tenor; Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "Reigate Puzzle."
10:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Fess Williams's Orchestra; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports; time; weather.
6:03 Dinner music.
6:15 Sinatra and Daniels, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Lou Bonick's Orchestra.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Sam Lanin's Orchestra; Ray Knight; male trio; soloist.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra; Lillian Knowles, contralto; Retting and Pratt, piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra; Arthur Foreman, oboe soloist.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 "Musical Gems."
11:35 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:55 Edward McKnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230ks-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, Bookhouse Story Time.
5:45 Dance Program; time.
6:00 "Yankee Network Salute to Advertising"; soloists; vocal duo; orchestra.
6:30 Pinafore Financiers Orchestra.
6:45 Shepard Stores Melodists.
7:00 Organ recital, Frank J. Mahler.
7:15 CBS, Vagabonds String Ensemble.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Dance orchestra.
8:00 Seth Parker Singing School.
8:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
9:00 CBS, the Columbians.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardos Royal Canadians; quartet; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Sketch, "Evidences."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Quincy Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; temperature; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, What Happened to Jane.
12:00 Noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
2:00 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

FIXED TRUST SALES

One-third of all the fixed trust shares sold in the world today are being sold by the Administrative and Research Corporation of New York, sponsors of Corporate Trust Shares, according to Ross Beason, chairman of the board. Mr. Beason also stated that the volume of business being done in fixed trust shares today is greater than at any previous time.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co. and [illegible] for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1930 [illegible] $27,711 after taxes and [illegible] compared with $306,238 in the third [illegible] Nine months' net was $204,- [illegible] compared with $672,514.

ERIE RAILROAD NET

Chicago, Ill., Erie R. R. Co. reports net for the [illegible] Nov. 30 of $7,349,474 after charges [illegible] $6.75 a share on 743,899 shares of common, compared with $12,- [illegible] or $16.55 a share, a year before.

BETTER WAGES DECLARED NEED OF JOURNALISM

(Continued from Page 1)

fessional status of the journalist. He pointed that it laid stress on the cultural background as necessary to high journalistic endeavor, in contrast with technical skill.

Professor Drewry said that the report showed that the editors were seeking in the schools of journalism something more than a good reporter, a copy reader and a makeup man.

However, he said, before that well-educated product may be had there must be some assurance that the person will receive the "financial rewards to which his education entitles him."

A new theory of economics in journalism, he said, must be evolved before "newspaper work is to be wholly attractive to ambitious and intelligent youngsters."

"Employing executives," Professor Drewry continued, "must be convinced that their individual newspapers, and journalism as a whole, will be immeasurably benefited by a system which, on the one hand, bars from journalistic practice those of mediocre education and faulty character; and which, on the other hand, has a basis of remuneration which will command the sustained efforts and interest of superior men and women."

"Then, and only then," he said, "will newspaper work cease to be a stepping stone to advertising and publicity."

Crime News and Society

How publication of crime news, scandal and related topics may affect social conditions, is one of the topics prominent in the present teaching of journalism, according to Prof. Willard G. Bleyer, director of the school of journalism, University of Wisconsin. Professor Bleyer described methods employed in his courses.

"The causes of crime are discussed," he said, "together with the possible effects of the publication of news of crime, scandal, and vice, in order to discover under what conditions such news may exert socially beneficial effects and under what conditions it may produce anti-social results. In this way the material in courses in psychology, sociology, ethics, and the history of morality is brought to bear upon the problems of the journalistic handling of news of crime, scandal and vice."

Schools of journalism are endeavoring to teach students to think straight about what is going on in the world, Professor Bleyer continued. A college course in reporting, he said, is not primarily concerned with the technique of news gathering and reporting, for these subjects are now being taught in journalistic courses in high schools. The college course involves a survey of the entire community and its important activities. It aims to show students how to discover and evaluate the news.

In discussing the question, "Do courses in journalism belong in a four-year university course designed to give students a broad, liberal education?" Professor Bleyer said that a four-year course in journalism consists of from two-thirds to three-fourths of liberal arts studies and not more than from one-third to one-fourth of journalistic courses.

Harold B. Johnson, editor of the Watertown, N. Y., Times, told what newspapers expect of the schools of journalism.

"We expect of the schools," he said, "practical men and women with a cultural background. We must have them practical in order that we may realize on them during their early periods as reporters.

"We want them to have the cultural background in order that we may have something on which to build for permanency. All newspapers are reaching out for practical men with a cultural foundation. All newspapers are not building up staffs for today alone; they are looking for men who will become part of their permanent organizations and even executives."

Editors Look to Colleges

Newspaper editors are looking to college-trained men and women for their staffs, according to Fred Fuller Shedd, editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin, and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

College graduates have been trained to think, he said. Their mental capacity has been enlarged and they are better fitted to become reporters and future editors. The prime factor of a good reporter, he added, is his ability to think and his ability to pick out news.

Mr. Shedd called upon the association not to forget the small-town newspaper. He pointed out that practically half of the population of the United States lives in small towns and are served by these papers. He declared that these papers served as training ground for metropolitan newspaper men. He urged state universities to supply the need of small-town papers with college-trained men.

M. V. Atwood, associate editor of Gannett newspapers, recommended an "Institute of Journalism" similar to the British Institute of Journalists, to be composed of editors, assistant editors and reporters. "Its sole purpose," he said, "would be to raise journalism's standards and increase its sense of social responsibility by examining into and certifying to the fitness of newspaper workers."

Motion Pictures

"The Royal Family"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Paramount's talking picture version of George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber's satirical and incense-burning comedy about a family of actors, "The Royal Family," began a run at the Rivoli Theater on Dec. 22, 1930. The film transfers from the stage all the wildly temperamental doings of Tony Cavendish, as played with high relish by Frederic March. Tony is temporarily lost to the talkies, and his grandmother, Fanny Cavendish, played with reminiscent fire by Henrietta Crossman, moans as she passes a cinema that carries a towering ballyhoo of Anthony Cavendish in "Man Against the Gods." Fanny reads the announcement of this super-special as "All Color, All Talking" and adds "All Terrible." Ina Claire is nothing less than brilliant as Julio Cavendish, reigning stage queen of the Cavendishes. Her indication of innate histrionism and of Julio's enjoyment of Tony's expressive talents (which get all mixed up with his tantrums) are rich in their implications. Arnold Korff is altogether believable as the theatrical manager who is helpless in his admiration for the Cavendishes. As the youngest of the Cavendishes, Mary Brian seems not quite to emerge into the general effulgence. George Cukor and Cyril Gardner co-directed the piece so as to bring out its pathos and merriment clearly.

"Tom Sawyer"

Paramount's screen version of Mark Twain's comedy of boyhood, "Tom Sawyer," was directed by John Cromwell with a sympathetic eye and a freshness of approach that make the story come alive in its leisurely fashion. Jackie Coogan as Tom probably will be widely liked, though we fancied self-consciousness crept now and then into his work. This fault never touches Mitzi Green, who, as Becky, proves again that she is a "natural" in pictures, a miniature Clara Bow so far as intuitive ability is concerned. As Huckleberry Finn, Junior Durkin seems about right and Clara Blandick is a most benevolent and fussy Aunt Polly. As the school teacher, Lucien Littlefield offers another of his 101 character portraits, all different. This is a real entertainment for the children, and their elders like it all too.

E. C. S.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $1,269,993,300, unchanged; total net demand deposits (average), $50,271,000, decrease; time deposits (average), $8,328,000, decrease; clearings week ended today, $4,786,260,586; clearings week ended Dec. 20, $7,078,303,413; clearings this day, $920,464,824.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Substantial women's ready-to-wear business, established 20 years, in thriving community of approximately 70,000 people within 35 miles of Los Angeles, California; has shown consistent gains and good profits for many years; owner has gained an independency and desires to retire; will sell for $35,000 cash, and at this price will show splendid return on buyer's investment. Address Box S-39, 811 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

MORTGAGE LOANS

MORTGAGE LOANS, long and short terms, on churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, for refinancing and new construction. DUCRET & COMPANY, 383 Broadway, New York City.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write REAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TRANSPORT PILOT, experienced instructor, passenger hopping, open-cabin planes, seeks connection with company or private party anywhere. Box O-38, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Unusualy attractive, sunny, 7-room apartment; lower floor, Colonial-type 3-family house; fireplace, garage; shade trees and garden; quiet Aberdeen section near reservoir; 25 minutes from Park St. present tenants leaving town business reasons after 4 years' occupancy; will redecorate. Tel. Stadium 9338. G-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 156 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 194 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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Beginning Monday, December 29th, and continuing for a definite time only.

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Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
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PROGRAM OF UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT. CO.

NEW YORK—Gas and electric subsidiaries of United Gas Improvement Company will spend $31,227,000 for additions and improvements to properties in 1931, said President Zimmerman.

This amount, he announced, is less in total than spent by U. G. I. system companies in 1930, when an unusual expenditure for a large power plant and a high tension transmission line was made, but excluding these items it is practically the same as expended last year. The projects included will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible to take advantage of present low costs of materials and to help to relieve unemployment.

"U. G. I. properties," Mr. Zimmermann stated, "despite the recession in business, show gains for the year in both gas and electric sales and no attempt has been made to curtail the budgets due to present business conditions."

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Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

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Aspics, cheese straws, rolls, sandwiches, mayonnaise, layer and individual cakes fresh daily.

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PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
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Other Than United States and Canada

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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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Special attention given to Silks and Flannels

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Furnishing Ironmongery, Cutlery, Woodware, Domestic Requisites. 204 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8. Phone 1704 Park.
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Light Luncheons and Afternoon Teas
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Specialises in
JUMPERS, BOUDOIR WRAPS, LINGERIE
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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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Solid turned Oak, iron frame, wire spring mattress 3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 2 in., complete with woollen Bock cover in Cretonne, 3 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance.
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: ISAAC WATTS.

Where: England.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English theologian and hymn-writer. He was born in Southampton, eldest among the nine children of a humble clothier who later turned schoolmaster and ran a successful boarding-school. The elder Isaac was a man in possession of the courage of his religious convictions; for, as deacon of a nonconformist meeting, he was once imprisoned. Both father and son had a distinct penchant for the writing of religious verse.

Isaac the younger received an excellent education at the local grammar school. His gift for verse-making attracted the attention of a wealthy physician of the town who would have assumed the expense of sending Isaac to a university, had not that young person preferred "to take his lot among the dissenters." Accordingly he went to a nonconformist academy at Stoke Newington, where he was well grounded in the classics, in logic, Hebrew and divinity. When he was only 24, he was appointed to assist the pastor of a city church in Mark Lane, London, of which two years later he became sole pastor. His congregation included a number of persons of influence in the community, a circumstance which led in 1712 to Watts taking up his permanent residence in the household of Sir Thomas and Lady Abney at Theobalds. There he spent his days in shelter and in luxury, passing much of his time in writing his educational works and his hymns, driving into the city on Sundays to minister to his congregation. Gradually, however, Watts more and more left the church to the care of his assistant and devoted himself to the writing of those hymns by which the English-speaking world has set such store.

Isaac Watts became one of the most favored writers of the period. There were his works on philosophy, his educational manuals, his works on logic and divinity; there were his poetical works which caused Dr. Samuel Johnson to include Watts when he wrote his "Lives of the English Poets." But his fame rests wholly upon his hymns, which are among the best-known and best-loved in the language. Perhaps that beginning "O God, our help in ages past," ranks foremost among them all.

Odds and Ends

Avico

A code system for the aviation industry known as "avico" contains 30,000 words and phrases, and is expected to reduce cable and telegraph expense about 30 per cent in transmitting orders.

Low Cost Travel

English school children can now travel on school days any distance on the tramway system of London for eight cents per day, the total distance available being 150 miles.

Early Fashion Note

Hairpins of bronze and a razor similar to those made in England in the seventeenth century have been unearthed near the site of the ancient city of Nuzi, in Irak.

Persians Progress

In order to reduce illiteracy the Persian Government is sending 100 students to Europe each year, and European teachers are engaged for the Persian schools.

In Lighter Vein

Helpful

The engineer succeeded at last in getting the train up a very steep grade in the Rockies, and brought the train to a stop at the station. "Phew!" he said, spying the new brakeman, whose first trip it was; "we had a hard job getting up here, didn't we?"

"We surely did," replied the brakeman, "and we'd have slipped back if I hadn't kept the brakes on!"—*New York Herald Tribune.*

No Comparison

Teacher: "Name one of the greatest men in American history."

Willie: "Lindbergh."

Teacher: "What about such a man as Benjamin Franklin?"

Willie: "Why, teacher, all he could fly was a kite!"

Philosophical Note

Philo: "Human beings are very much alike."

Sopher: "Yes, after all, a truck driver is just an ordinary motorist with sound effects."

Satisfaction!

An actor who had been visiting his agent's office for nearly five years without any encouragement finally barked: "Listen here, now! Can you book me or not?"

The agent shook his head in the "no" manner.

"Well, then," said the disgusted fellow, "give me back my name and address!"—*New York Times.*

Try It

Tourist: "Chinese coins have holes in the center of them."

Girl (skeptically): "Is it really true that you can take a jinrikisha and drive through a Chinese quarter?"

Passing Show

Husband: "Yes, that's what they say—'Money talks.'"

Wife: "Well, I wish you'd leave a little here to talk to me during the day—I get so lonely."

That House by the Road

Let me live in a house by the side of a road,
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic ban,
And if they did not ring my doorbell
fifty times daily to sell me vacuum cleaners, washing machines, brushes, hosiery, books and magazines, rugs, lace, soap, and pots of geraniums, etc., etc.—
I could live in a house by the side of the road
And still be a friend to man.

—*Yale Record.*

A Quotation for Today

WE GAIN the strength of the temptation we resist.
—EMERSON.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning I said to myself-Just as soon as the Boss goes to school I'm going in and try out the new pillow he gave me for Christmas
But would you believe it-He didn't have to go to school!
And there was a big coasting party and a lot of skating—
And several fine snow ball battles—
Before I had time even to think of the pillow again, but oh Boy! Didn't it feel comfortable when I finally did curl up on it!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Street Cleaners

(New York Times)

STREET cleaners earn very little money. They, least of all, can spare the dollars that come out of each man's pay check to help the unemployed. Their small wages mean only the most meager sort of livelihood for their families.

Possibly it was the realization of what it meant to be poor that prompted the street cleaners of the Throgs Neck station in the Bronx to salvage a family of six from destitution and place it on its feet. Their action became known through a letter to the Sanitation Department from the Bronx Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

On their way to work the "white-wings" saw John Cortom, his wife, Beatrice, and their four small children, living in a shack that had been improvised on an automobile chassis at Appleton and Tremont Avenues. Attracted by the youngsters, the men formed the habit of speaking to them as they passed. The oldest was Donald, who was 5 years old, and the others were Raymond, 3; Gloria, 2, and Norman, who is just a year old.

The father was out of work and could not get a job. The youngsters had no warm clothes, and often they had to go hungry. Among themselves the street cleaners decided to do something to aid the unfortunates.

They rented a comfortable three-room apartment at 1269 Mayflower Avenue for $18 a month, which came out of their own pockets. They bought furniture, clothing for every member of the family, and laid in a supply of food. They took care also that a sufficient supply of fuel was provided. They did not stop there. Some of them told Park Commissioner Thomas Dolan about the case, and he obtained a job for the father as a salesman for an ice cream company.

Now the family is self-supporting, optimistic and ready to begin again with new enthusiasm.

A Word a Day

Alleluia

This word, which appears four times in the nineteenth chapter of Revelation (and not elsewhere in the Scriptures), comes to us from the Hebrew *halelu Jah*, "praise ye Jehova," from *halal*, a primitive root used to mean "to give glory, to celebrate, to praise," but carrying the sense of "to be radiant, to shine," and *Jah*, "the sacred name, Jehovah, the Lord."

The commoner form today is hallelujah, which is obviously nearer the original; incidentally, it has been substituted in the Revised Version. The rendering in the Authorized or King James Version was influenced by the Greek form ἀλληλούϊα (alleluia).

Al-le-lu'-ia is accented on the third syllable, and is pronounced as though spelled al-e-loo'-yah, in which the first *a* is as in *hat*, *e* as in *event*, *oo* as in *food*, second *a* as in *sofa*.

"And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." (Rev. 19: 6.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

What They Say

Quiet Virtues

"There are two Christian graces, humility and purity, which are entirely spoilt by talking about them."—*Dean Inge.*

But Don't Get Thrown Out!

"Real salesmen stick until the buyer has used up his last 'No!'"—*William Wrigley, Jr., chewing-gum manufacturer.*

Peace Note

"If people would only stop talking of armaments there would be some chance of getting peace."—*Lady Astor.*

Do It, Instead

"Never let yourself think that you cannot accomplish what you set out to."—*Henry Ford.*

Brevities

Detroit News: "A New Yorker has leased an apartment of 66 rooms," and might as well have the paperhanger come to the house to live.

The New Yorker: Costa Rica's army, we read, consists entirely of a military band. We do not know how good the band is, but we notice that nobody is invading Costa Rica these days.

Los Angeles Times: How unfortunate that the only people who know how to run the world became authors instead of statesmen.

London Opinion: "A suitcase plastered with labels indicates the experienced tourist," writes a journalist. Or the inexperienced cook.

Fort Wayne News-Sentinel: A great increase in alarm clock production is reported. We view with alarm.

Seattle Daily Times: The Czechoslovakians in Seattle celebrated the twelfth anniversary of their country's independence recently. Czech and double Czech, as one might say.

Dayton News: The chemically treated wood that acts as its own fire extinguisher should prove popular with apartment janitors as well.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Democracy v. Dictatorship

GUGLIELMO FERRERO, the Italian historian-philosopher, remarks that the monarchical idea has reappeared in Europe in the disguised form of dictatorships. Certainly we should not accept labels too readily. In England, for example, which is unquestionably democratic, the monarchy is a respected institution which does not in the least interfere with the system of parliamentary government. What is meant by monarchism, in the historical sense, is any kind of absolutism, any kind of one-man rule.

Now the whole of the nineteenth century in Europe was dominated by the monarchical idea. After the fall of Napoleon the statesmen were chiefly apprehensive of the growth of the democratic idea, and they, successfully for the most part, employed their energies to the consolidation of monarchies. Dynastic power was, on the whole, used to preserve peace at home and abroad—a peace often broken but nevertheless normal—and after the Franco-Prussian War Europe enjoyed relatively calm days for nearly half a century.

The great war changed the entire condition of Europe. The ruling houses were dethroned. Democracy seemed to come into its own. But many nations had not learned to use their popular powers; and methods of election, multiple groupings in Parliament, and wrong conceptions of the various and separate functions of the legislative, the juridical and the executive bodies brought about, in some cases, confusion in the new or newly organized countries, where everything had to be begun from the beginning. Here was the opportunity of those who believe not in democracy but in Cæsarism. Taking the place of monarchy, dictatorship appeared in opposition to the idea of democracy.

Yet almost everywhere dictatorship endeavors to make some use of democratic forms. In Poland, Marshal Pilsudski has found it wise to obtain for himself a majority in the Sejm, showing that he does not venture to govern, as he might for a time, without the nominal support and authority of Parliament. Thus he pays an unconscious tribute to the democratic idea. Elsewhere, also, the struggle continues. Particularly is it being watched in Spain, where, after having completely abandoned all pretense of popular consultation, the monarch is trying to grope his way back to parliamentary representation.

Even in Germany there are aspirants to dictatorship, but unless there are the most untoward circumstances the Reich will remain republican, and will neither revert to monarchism nor accept the candidates for personal power. The rise of Hitlerism in Germany gave momentary hope to the Austrian Fascists that they could make a coup d'état. They were quickly disillusioned.

At the same time monarchy does not consider itself permanently defeated; and the adherents of Prince Otto were not easily convinced that a bid for the throne of Hungary—or Austria, or both—would be foolish and would end in disaster.

King Alexander of Jugoslavia is acting as his own dictator, without any noticeable success. The attempts to revive the monarchical idea have failed in Europe; and the crop of dictators or semidictators has certainly not improved the general situation. In Italy alone can some plausible case be made out for the practical results of dictatorship, because Mussolini is willingly and enthusiastically supported by a large proportion of the people, and has an active and devoted band of followers. But it is too early yet to determine what will be the price that must be paid for the material good he has done his country.

Despite these fluctuations and setbacks, democracy in Europe has survived the worst shocks, and is reasserting itself more vigorously than ever. It made rapid progress after the war, and if it did not hold all it had won, it has permanently lost nothing. The period of dictatorship is waning; for if democracy was perplexed by the post-war problems, dictatorship has shown that it does not possess the key to them. So far from democracy losing ground in Europe, the most cursory comparison with 1918 will indicate its great gains.

Going Under, Not Over, the Rockies

"UNDER, Not Over, the Rockies," may well become the new slogan of railroads operating in Colorado, and travelers who are willing to traverse six and one-tenth miles under one of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains will find that what they lose in scenic grandeur will be compensated by several hours' saving in time in journeying between Denver and Salt Lake City.

The Denver & Salt Lake Railway runs in a generally northwesterly direction from Denver into the mountains and down the western slope, terminating at Craig, 232 miles from Denver. At a distance approximately fifty miles from Denver, the mighty Moffat Tunnel, named to commemorate the intrepid pioneer who sponsored it, pierces the backbone of the American Rockies and saves several thousand feet of elevation which the old line climbed. The tunnel is of relatively slight use at present, because the railroad does not tap any important cities, its terminus being in the rolling terrain on the western slope of the continental divide.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decreed that in purchasing the D. & S. L., the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad must promptly provide a connection from Orestod to Dotsero—a distance of forty-one miles. Due to the circuitous route which the Rio Grande follows, the direct line which will be available when this cut-off is completed will save 200 miles, including some of the heaviest grades known to American railroading. Spectacular as the present D. & R. G. route is, the joint line-up which will then be available, comprising the present Denver & Salt Lake and the connection to the Rio Grande's main line west of the mountains, will afford a route through the Rockies comparable in point of grades and mileage with other transcontinental systems.

The fact that the Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland control the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is a joint owner of the Denver & Rio Grande Western, and that the other half interest is held by the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation (the former being Rio Grande's principal connection to the East and the latter holding a similar position to the West), means that, with the Moffat Tunnel now available, these three roads—which already form a transcontinental line—will be in a position to compete more effectively for the through freight business with other lines which heretofore have enjoyed easier grades and shorter mileage. The acquisition of the Salt Lake by the Rio Grande is in line also with the commerce commission's general consolidation alignment.

The British Trade Union Bill

THE British Labor Government's Trade Union Bill has now come before Parliament at Westminster. It is opposed by the Conservatives as a "general strike enabling bill" and it is certain to be considerably watered down in committee by the Liberals in hopes that its amendment will avoid what they would consider an untimely fall of the Government.

Very substantial amendments unquestionably are requisite. The bill has arisen from strong feeling in the British Labor Party to the effect that the trade unions were not after all so much to blame as had been supposed for the unhappy general strike of 1926. The unions want to get back privileges and powers taken away after that event by an act of 1927 which they declare was vindictive. The Labor Party committed itself irretrievably at the last general election to legislate accordingly.

Conservatives oppose the bill chiefly because they say the only strike it would ban would be one in which the primary object was political. The bill also is objected to for other reasons. It would weaken the quite necessary protection afforded by the 1927 act against molestation by trade union pickets of workers who refuse to take part in walkouts. It would restore to the unions the powers—taken away in 1927—whereby they were enabled in effect to raise contributions for political purposes from those of their members who belonged to parties other than their own. It would allow civil servants once more to participate in labor disputes, thus rendering public services liable to be upset at times of industrial unrest when it is especially necessary that they should be undisturbed.

All these are very questionable changes. On the other hand, it is quite possible that in legislation passed at a time of great national excitement to prevent a recurrence of what many considered an attempt to overthrow constitutional authority by direct action, expressions may have been used and an attitude adopted which were unfair to large bodies of workers who had no revolutionary intentions whatever. It is sound policy to remove such defects.

British trade unions still enjoy a position of special privilege given them in 1906, in that their funds are exempt from attachment to make good damage which their official actions in organizing industrial walkouts may cause. Such privileges can be defended on the ground that without them workers might be unable to obtain fair treatment in wages and conditions of service.

The fact, nevertheless, that special privileges exist renders it the more necessary that there should be efficient safeguards against their abuse. Mr. MacDonald has himself pointed out that, however innocent might be the origin of a walkout, it is liable, once it has passed beyond certain dimensions, to become "a blow aimed at the whole community and must draw in the Government with all its resources." The Trade Union Bill must therefore comply with very stringent conditions if it is to be allowed to become law. Responsibility rests especially with the Liberal Party to see that all necessary safeguards are included, for only with Liberal assistance can Labor pass the bill.

Making Films That Children Enjoy

ONE of the happiest developments in motion pictures during 1930 has been the growing consideration given by the producers to making entertainments that would appeal to children. One of the unhappiest results of the introduction of sound films was the considerable loss of child audiences. With much of the interest of the story set forth in the form of dialogue, boys and girls were puzzled by words they did not understand, and disappointed by the absence of action.

With the coming of the talkies, the juvenile audience slipped in considerable numbers away from the cinemas. Their absence was scarcely noticed at first, as the novelty of audible films had brought additional adult spectators into the theaters. But when that newness wore away, the attendance of adults fell off somewhat, thereafter to fluctuate according to the merits of the offerings. In the trade papers there crept in with increasing frequency reference to the absence of juvenile audiences from the talkies. One thing that could be done about this lapsing of interest would be to get back some of the liveliness of action which made the pictures in motion live up to their name in the silent film days.

That is what has happened during the last four months. Longer and longer grow the periods of silence in films, and personages speak now chiefly when they have something to say that will reveal character or will help carry on the story. Gradually the children are being won back to the pictures. The producers frankly admit that they need the attendance of children, not for present revenue merely, but as a means of building the audiences of the future. Furthermore, pictures that are suitable for youngsters and are still entertaining to their parents have the happiest sort of effect on the motion picture business in improving its good repute.

Such pictures as "Tom Sawyer," "With Byrd at the South Pole," Griffith's "Lincoln," "Disraeli" with George Arliss and "Lightnin'" with Will Rogers will do more for the future prosperity of the films than twenty sensational pictures made according to box-office specifications that are based only on adult tastes. The mainstay of the industry has always been the films that could be witnessed by the whole family. This is why it is so pleasant to note that the producers are proceeding with evident sincerity in their effort to make part of their films interesting to juveniles. Pictures that will entertain the whole family, including the children, justify their production, even in immediate returns, because they increase good will toward motion pictures generally.

Paper Stepping Out in Society

VAST strides have been made in the use of paper containers. One of the latest developments is the prospect of a general adoption of the use of paper "bottles" for the delivery of milk. The idea is not new, but its application bids fair to obtain a currency today never before attained. Not only would an important economy be effected, but one of the chief sources of early morning noises would be removed. Not a rattle in a truckload.

Paper containers are not what they were even a short time ago. Time was when one risked the tracing of futuristic patterns on his clothing if he attempted to carry home a pint of oysters from the corner fish market. In the containers of today they are as safe from escape as though conveyed in the pail or jar of other days. Many liquids which once defied all attempts of paper and pasteboard to imprison them have submitted to what appears to be the inevitable—a general use of paper containers.

Paper has arrived at a new stage in its career. It is entering social circles from which it long was excluded. It has ousted the linen tablecloth from many a dining-room table and substituted itself in various designs and textures for the napkins thereon. It has appeared in the imitation flowers that have graced the window box and challenged detection from the highway. It has unblushingly displaced the towel rack in the guest room. It has served the kitchen in a dozen different forms. It has appeared even in clothing that has been worn, and oftentimes has had to face the accusation of entering the soles of shoes.

Ultimately the house and all its furniture may be made of paper, but one may hold for a while to a belief that the heater in the cellar will withstand the onward progress of paper utilities. At present a paper furnace into which some kind of paper fuel shall be thrust with a paper shovel seems to be of the nature of a paper dream.

New Worlds to Conquer

"I HAVE been after an adventure all my life, a fine dispassionate adventure," said Robert Louis Stevenson, looking back over forty years of eager inquiry and discovery. It is somewhat from this standpoint that certain members of the Royal Geographical Society have been almost wistfully reviewing its achievements in this year of its centenary. They look back on the days when virgin forests and uncharted seas tempted the explorer with the lure of the unknown, and appear to lament the lack of more worlds to conquer.

Yet the record of every traveler who comes back from equatorial Africa, or from Mongolia, or from the polar regions, carries the reminder that each discovery only brings the world to the brink of new fields of exploration. To have filled in the outlines of the map of the globe merely serves to indicate the nature of the task of intensive inquiry. There are railways and air routes in Africa, but the customs and history of the people who live near them, and the fauna and flora, as well as the geology of the region and its prehistoric remains, will keep expeditions busy for many years to come. Central Asia and the upper regions of the Amazon perhaps have more to reveal than Africa. And even when geographers and ethnologists have exhaustively surveyed the remoter countries, varieties of human nature almost without end will await the study of the curious student.

Moreover, it is only in recent years that the traveler has explored in the air and under the sea. The greater part of the globe lies under water, and the geographer has hardly begun to give his serious attention to the mountains and the many wonders that will one day disclose themselves miles beneath the surface.

Travel in the air is in its infancy. It is a question if men will ever circumnavigate the moon, or learn from actual visits concerning conditions on Mars. But assuredly the time will come when the intellectual voyager will cross the spaces that separate humanity from the planets and the fixed stars. In those days the Royal Geographical Society will be busier than ever, entering in its minutes records of fresh exploration, and amplifying its maps.

Editorial Notes

Economic readjustment evidently is having little if any effect on the growth of Amos 'n' Andy's lunchroom business. But the prosperity of the lunchroom very likely is exerting a strong influence on hundreds of thousands of United States radio fans. Many big business men besides Andrew H. Brown, president of the Fresh Air Taxicab Company of America, Incorgulated, acknowledge that thought is playing a big part in the economic situation. Broadcasting a story of success at this time, Amos 'n' Andy have the best wishes of a nation of "knob-twisters" for the continued success of their new business venture.

The electrical engineer in New York who has successfully demonstrated how sound can be converted into light can now turn his attention to solving the problem of the noisy tenant on the floor above!

Miniature golf, miniature tennis, miniature automobiles. When shall we have miniature armaments?

The Political Party of the Philosophers

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

GLANCING idly some months ago over the book in which are entered the names of prospective members of a somewhat "high-brow" club in New York I encountered this entry:

JOHN DEWEY. Occupation: PHILOSOPHER.

The terse and pithy entry impressed me. It stuck in my memory. That in this most unphilosophical of eras, in a city which of all others rejects anything like a philosophy in its mad pursuit of the merely material, a gentleman should be willing to stake his appeal for the friendly consideration of a group of clubmen upon the fact that he was, above all things, a philosopher, was a phenomenon worth noting. And its novelty is greatly enhanced now by the fact that Mr. Dewey has presented himself as the proponent of a new political party, and has invited Senator Norris and his followers on the one hand, and the Democratic "insurgents" on the other, to "come out and participate in the thrill and enthusiasm of a great movement which is our own, and which will realize for common men their rightful heritage."

Doubtless there is wide sympathy with Professor Dewey's stand. Whether their leaders know it or not there is a general dissatisfaction with the two old parties—old to the point of decrepitude and senility some think. Stupid political management has resulted in so far eliminating divergence of policy between them that many voters think nothing more important than the possession of office is involved in the elections. Since only a comparatively few can hope to get political jobs the majority stay away from the polls, and most elections are decided by a minority.

Once in a while, against the will of party leaders, an issue on which the people feel strongly is involved, as in 1928, even though it be discussed only in a "whispering campaign." Then the country witnesses a real struggle and a record vote. A direct issue in 1932 between a demand for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the unfaltering support of prohibition would bring out the vote again, but it will be the study of politicians of both parties to avoid this. Would the Party of the Philosophers venture an explicit stand on this vital and controversial subject?

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In a leaflet sent me some months ago with an invitation to become one of the philosophical phalanx I find the purposes of the new party outlined. Nowhere in it is there reference to the issue which at this moment, more than any other, engages the thought of American voters. This leaflet speaks wisely and frankly upon the control or public operation of public utilities; the reform of the anarchic coal mining industry; the more equal distribution of wealth and tax reform; of social insurance for labor, and its emancipation from "yellow-dog" contracts and "snap" ex parte injunctions; of farm relief through a lowered tariff on manufactured goods "with the eventual goal of free trade," the "restoration of political rights to Negroes," and finally "the insurance of the people against another World War" by methods so comprehensive and in the main admirable that I quote the paragraph concerning them in full:

> If the people are to be protected fully from the dangers of another World War, if there is to be a more democratic control of the foreign policies of our Government, then the people must control the political machinery that finally declares war. That means a new political party in this country that will not countenance war as a means for the settlement of disputes, that will make a sincere and determined effort to eliminate the economic, psychological and political causes of war; it means the substitution of conference, conciliation, arbitration and judicial processes for our policy of domination in Central America and the Caribbean; the fulfillment of our pledge of independence for the Philippines; drastic reduction of war debts, as sound financial and international policy; uncompromising resistance to all attempts at the militarization of American public opinion, such as compulsory military training of our youth and the propaganda for large military and naval preparedness; coöperation with other countries in creating an adequate structure of international organization, in making effective the outlawry of war and in securing disarmament on sea and land and in the air; and participation in all agencies helping to keep the peace and remove the occasions of war.

These purposes and policies will appeal to a very great number of Americans, and of course antagonize many. The restoration of his political rights to the Negro will not be a proposition likely to stimulate enrollment in the southern states, while the reference to ultimate free trade is magnificent, but may be poor strategy at the present moment. It is fair, however, to note that with both old parties committed to the protective policy, while the leading financial interests are convinced that such a policy is utterly at variance with our continuance as a great creditor nation, there may be a way for the creation of a distinctive tariff reform party. But it is, after all, not in its selection of "issues," nor in the form of its "declaration of principles" that the chief difficulty of forming an effective new party lies.

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The task of creating a new political party in the United States is one to baffle anyone save the most optimistic of philosophers. Within the lifetime of present-day observers it has been essayed twice under promising conditions, only to fail. The People's Party—quickly dubbed the Populists—organized in 1892 in a time of serious commercial and financial depression, carried several states, elected Representatives in Congress and Senators, and enforced a large part of its doctrine upon the Democratic Party, which in the end swallowed it up.

The Progressive Party, organized in 1912 by the late Senator La Follette, and annexed by Theodore Roosevelt by methods not unlike those by which he "took" Panama, disappeared when its two great champions vanished. It may be questioned whether what these practiced leaders of men were unable to establish can obtain form and effect under the guidance of a group of intelligentsia.

Moreover, since the days of the "Pops" and the Progressives, the regulars in both parties have strongly buttressed their position by means of legislation. Of course, it has all been legislation for the protection of the ballot and the purification of elections, but the effect has been to make independence in politics increasingly difficult, and to render the control of the political boss more unshakable. Too many people point the finger of scorn at "Tom" Heflin without recognizing the fact that he was unhorsed in Alabama for having dared to run counter to the Democratic machine, and vote for Hoover instead of "Al" Smith. A convenient court decision refused him and his supporters the right to enter the Democratic primaries. That destroyed him politically: Similar legislation exists in many states, and where it does not exist is likely to be pressed by the dominant party if the habit of independence, manifested in the South in the last presidential election, seems to spread.

Places on the official ballot, the right to watchers at the polls, the right to hold official primaries, are all political perquisites jealously held to themselves by the old parties. Organizations from the national committee down to precinct committee men must be paralleled at heavy cost by any new party. Publicity, given in unstinted quantity to the old parties, will have to be assiduously sought by a new one. The device of an electoral college instead of direct election of President adds greatly to the cost and complexity of campaigns. And most trying of all, the custom, often inherited, of unthinkingly voting Republican or Democrat from mere habit will have to be eradicated by slow and laborious processes.

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I have noted that the new party seems desirous of proceeding without reference to prohibition. For the moment that is impossible even if it were desirable. But in building for the future the party might well take a leaf from the methods of the much-denounced Anti-Saloon League and operate within both parties. When it has converted a sufficient number of either to its views it can capture that organization and avoid the bane of representative government—a multiplicity of parties.

Notes From Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN

Danish Art Exhibition Popular

THE usual exhibition of Danish art at Charlottenburg, the Royal Academy of Denmark, has attracted many persons besides the artist and his friends. Twenty years ago one would not have expected to find a group of soldiers among such visitors, but today they are to be found, not in ones or twos, but in groups, busily studying the catalogue. Not every artist of importance has his works at Charlottenburg. There has been much discussion recently as to the "right" of modern art beside that of more venerable years. Where is the line to be drawn? The artist has tried to draw it himself, by holding private exhibitions and using the free gallery as a medium of sale for his work. A short while ago, the state purchased at the cost of 200,000 kroner (rather more than $50,000) a full-sized "bas-relief" of a well-known artist, for the National Gallery. The subject is executed in colored marble, onyx, agate and many costly stones. The theme is allegorical, and has remained so to the majority of the public, but the high price given has prevented the buying of other works for years.

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New Location for Flower Vendors

The comely vendors at the open-air vegetable and flower market will, during the course of two years, remove to another part of the city, and "Gröntorvet" of old will know them no more. The residents of the smart new apartment blocks will, no doubt, give them a hearty welcome, for the market is a valuable asset to the city. In 1890 the value was estimated to be 2,250,000 kroner (about $700,000) yearly, while today it is calculated to be over 30,000,000 kroner (nearly $8,000,000). The space occupied at present is about 18,000 square meters, but the new market will be 50,000 square meters, and will be near the new Auction Hall for gardeners. Fruit and vegetables from other countries are free of custom duty, except in the case of very early products, when 1 ore (about ¼ of a cent) per kilogram (rather more than 2 pounds) is charged.

The new and wider bridge over the harbor is in the same locality as the new "Gröntorvet," and beautiful Langebro, once the pride of the harbor, on account of its pleasing combination of lines and curves, has been demolished. Many a sorrowful eye has been cast at the old bridge, as its dimensions were seen to be inadequate for the ever increasing traffic. The passing of Nyboder—those lines of closely built cottages erected by Christian IV for his sailors—seems also inevitable, although they have survived bombardment and fires, when larger palaces in the city have fallen. The reason is clear—Denmark no longer requires a large navy as in bygone days, when it had one of the largest in Europe, the last two vessels having been consigned to the "scrap heap" this summer. Not only this, but the picturesque little dwellings are a costly addition to the city's expenditure for repairs, and the site on which they stand is valuable for other purposes.

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Opera House Completing Its Annex

The Royal Opera House is now completing the annex, which is to be used for vaudeville and plays. It has also a Concert Hall for broadcasting. Under new management, it has hopes of meeting the demands of the public. The older part will still be used for opera, ballet and musical plays, the music being under the direction of Victor Schiöler, who is well known in the European musical world. The annex has been built over a street, so that the new stage is resting upon a covered way, the audience being in the new building on the other side of the street. Perhaps the new arrangement carries out more fully the motto over the Opera House "Ej blot til Lyst" (Not Only For Pleasure) for, through all its vicissitudes, since 1748, it has been intimately connected with the political, social and literary life of Denmark, and has tried to live up to its standard. The Bournonville Ballet is still very popular and is unique in its way as a relic of dances of the past.

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Many New Buildings Going Up

The first steel frame building is under erection on the site of the old railway station. Foreign capital is playing a large part in it. Although the price for raw material is still soaring, new offices, flats and stores are continually being built. So far the city of Copenhagen has avoided skyscrapers, for there is a law forbidding a block to be over six stories in height, the object being to make the style of architecture uniform. As the city is built on flat ground, with no hills or slopes to relieve its flatness, skyscrapers would, indeed, be out of place. Until the last few years, it has been a city of flat dwellings, but today many are the neat little suburban villas used during the summer months, or as all-the-year round dwellings.

Soaring prices have regulated the style of architecture for the middle-class house of today, and one no longer finds the "palace and mansard" style of house so frequent; rather a much more simplified cottage or small villa, with every modern convenience, is popular. The heating stove of a few years ago has almost disappeared, its place being taken by a system of central heating, which also supplies hot water to the household. There is scarcely a modern house or flat of today without this modern heating. The question has been asked by many a visitor to Copenhagen, Where are the slums? Is the whole of the city as fresh and clean looking? Yes, it is. Perhaps it is the sea-loving and sport-loving element that encourages the love of cleanliness.